Regd. No. B. 1065 CITY EDITION

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Goering Warns The Vatican

No Meddling In Nazi Politics

Incredible Stupidity Of Western Powers!

"MESSAGES OF LOVE" DROPPED FROM AIR

VIENNA, March 27.

GENERAL GOERING IN A SPEECH CLAIMED THAT GERMANY HAD THE STRONGEST AIRFORCE IN THE WORLD AND MADE A SPECIAL APPEAL TO AUSTRIAN LABOUR ANNOUNCING THAT ALL GERMAN LABOUR PROTECTION LAWS WOULD BE EXTENDED TO AUSTRIA WHICH WOULD NOW TAKE SHARE IN THE FOUR-YEAR SELF-SUFFICIENCY PLAN, WHILE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE WOULD BE GIVEN BY LOAN OR CONTRIBUTION OF HELP TO INDUSTRIAL RECONSTRUCTION.

WARNING TO CHURCH

Gen. Goering vehemently attacked the Jews. "We shall make them glad to go away. Vienna shall be freed from the Jews.

"We shall give protection to the Church but the Church must not meddle in things which do not concern it."

THE HAPSBURG LEGITIMISTS HAD GONE FOREVER, FIELD MARSHAL GOERING ANNOUNCED. DR. SCHUSCHNIGG AND HIS ADVISERS WOULD BE PROSECUTED IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR PROPOSED PLEBISCITE.

HE SCATHINGLY DENOUNCED THE INCREDIBLE STUPIDITY OF THE WESTERN POWERS IN TALKING OF VIOLENCE AND OPPRESSION. ON THE CONTRARY THE UNION OF AUSTRIA AND GERMANY HAD BEEN WITHOUT A SINGLE SHOT BEING FIRED.

MESSAGES OF LOVE

SQUADRONS OF AEROPLANES DROPPED NO BOMBS BUT MESSAGES OF LOVE.

THE SPEECH WAS FREQUENTLY APPLAUDED. THE FIELD-MARSHAL HAD EVIDENTLY MADE A BIG IMPRESSION ON THE AUDIENCE.—REUTER.

"17 Points" For Austria

VIENNA, March 27.

A PROGRAMME OF RECONSTRUCTION WAS OUTLINED BY GENERAL GOERING IN A SPEECH IN 17 POINTS.

(1) Fixed ratio between the Schilling and Mark.

(2) Immediate payment of 60 million marks held by the German clearing system.

(3) Immediate removal of all customs duties between the two countries.

(4) Building barrack, aerodrome and aviation factory near Vienna.

(5) Building factories for military supplies.

(6) Exploitation of Austrian water power.

(7) Mineral development, including systematic exploration.

(8) Boring for petroleum in Vienna basis.

(9) Development of Chemical industry.

(10) Erection of cellulose wool factory near Vienna.

(11) Rationalisation of Timber Industry.

(12) Prompt construction of motor roads, especially in communication with the German system.

(13) Two bridges over the Danube, one of them at Linz.

(14) Development of Railways and the abolition of narrow gauge lines.

(15) Plans for a projected canal from the Rhine to the Maine and the Danube.

(16) Big harbour in the Danube in Vienna and

(17) Scientific development of agriculture including farmers' credits.—Reuter's Special.

AUSTRALIA'S R. A. F. RESERVE

LONDON: March 24.

An emergency reserve of 42,000 R.A.F. ex-service officers is planned by the Air Council and the Australian Commonwealth Government are considering the acquisition of two cruisers of the modified Leander class, said Colonel Llwellin on behalf of the Government in the House of Commons.—Reuter.

ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS BROKEN

LONDON: March 26.

Coulston landed at Croydon at 17-41, having flown from New Zealand in five days. 18 hours and 34 minutes, and the round trip in less than 11 days. This is the first England-New Zealand Round Flight. The fliers beat England-Australia return record and Miss Batten's Port Darwin-England record.—Reuter.

QUIT PUNJAB ORDER

Satyavati Refuses Notice: Adjournment Move In Assembly

MEDINA, (Rhotak) March, 27.

An order of externment by the Punjab Government under Emergency Powers Act directing Smt. Satyavati, member of the All-India Congress Committee to leave Punjab within 24 hours and not to re-enter for one year was sought to be served upon her at the Punjab Political Conference last night. Smt. Satyavati refused the notice as the name therein was wrongly entered and she made an endorsement to that effect.

It is understood the Congress Party in the Punjab Assembly will move an adjournment motion in this connection.—United Press.

"C. R.'s" WIRE TO BATLIWALA

"Cancel All Engagements And Go To Bombay Or Come To Madras"

TRICHUR, March 27.

Mr. S. S. Batliwala, Socialist leader, who has been touring South Malabar now, has cancelled all his engagements there on receipt of a telegram from the Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, the Madras Premier. He is leaving for Madras to-night to meet the Premier.

The Premier's telegram, it is understood, asked him to cancel all his engagements in Malabar and proceed to Bombay or to meet the Premier in Madras immediately.—United Press.

LEAVING FOR MADRAS

CALICUT, March 27.

Mr. Batliwala is leaving for Madras to meet the Premier. He has cancelled his tour programme for to-day and to-morrow.—A. P

STOP PRESS

CHINESE VICTORY.

HANKOW, March 27.

Chinese troops reinforced by new mechanised units, have captured Hanchwang after crossing the Grand Canal, according to despatches received here. The Japanese are retreating to the north. Another Chinese force is claimed to have taken Taierchwang, forcing the Japanese to withdraw to Taochwang and Yinsien, both of which are now reported to be surrounded by the Chinese troops.—Reuter.

CREW OF BLAZING 'PLANE PERISH.

ROME, March 27.

It is officially announced that a multi-engined French 'plane flying over the coast of Sardinia on the night of March 26 descended in flames, and all the crew perished. An inquiry is being made why the 'plane was flying over Italian territory at night. It is learned in well-informed circles that the 'plane was a Military one with a crew of four.—Reuter.

FRANCO'S ARMY'S SURPRISING ADVANCE

SARAGOSSA, March 27.

General Franco's army, which is now in motion along the whole line from North Huesca to the North Corner of the Province of Castellon, is advancing at a fantastic speed. It is now within sight of the borders of Valencia and Catalonia, and gravely threatens to cut off Barcelona from the rest of Spain. The Nationalist forces which crossed the Ebro river last Wednesday advanced to the North, and drove the Republicans out of the so-called Lenin Line at the point of bayonet, and made contact at Sarenina with the Nationalist troops from Huesca. Many republicans are said to be trapped in the pocket between them and Saragossa. Thousands of prisoners and enormous material are said to have been captured.—Reuter.

FINE IMPOSED ON VILLAGE

JERUSALEM, March 27.

A collective fine of £500 has been imposed on the village Khanyunis, near the railway line in South Palestine, where a military patrol lorry was wrecked by the explosion of a land-mine, last Thursday, when one British soldier was killed and another seriously injured. A punitive police post has been established in the village.

Isolated outrages and murders of Jews and Arabs continue.—Reuter.

S. O. S. To M. P. C. C.

Sequel To Sane's Fast For Implementing Wage Increase

TEXTILE LABOUR INQUIRY ECHO

POONA, March 27.

From information received in local Congress circles it is understood that Mr. P. S. Sane, popularly known as 'Sane Guruji' has undertaken a fast at Dhulia till the recommendations of the Textile Labour Enquiry Committee of the Bombay Government are accepted by the millowners of Khandesh

A requisition signed by influential members of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee including Messrs. Achut Patwardhan, S. M. Joshi and other Congress Socialists is being forwarded to the President Mr. K. M. Jedhe to call an emergent meeting of the Committee to consider the serious situation arising out of the refusal of the millowners.—United Press.

'PLANE WRECKED NEAR DEOLALI

Cross-Country Flight To Be Abandoned

LAHORE, March 27.

An account of the wreckage of an aeroplane near Deolali has just reached Lahore.

Three aeroplanes left Lahore on Sunday last on a cross country tour of Bombay and Calcutta. The inmates were Messrs. Jagdev, Saighal, D. N. Dastur, Shahi, Dastur (Instructor) and Mehrjee (Ground Engineer).

On March 23 the party left Bombay for Chalisgaon. On account of strong head wind and climbing up of high mountains, one of the machines ran short of petrol. The machines were, therefore, forced to land at Deolali.

When taking off from Deolali one of the machines hit a fence. The aeroplane was completely wrecked but none of the occupants was even slightly injured.

The Secretary of the Northern India Flying Club has instructed the party to cancel the tour and return on the remaining two machines.—A.P.

ITALY'S ASSURANCE TO KEEP PLEDGE

ROME, March 27.

A communique published by the Informazione Diplomatica with regard to Mr. Chamberlain's speech says that responsible Italian circles are inclined to share Mr. Chamberlain's optimism with regard to the Anglo-Italian negotiations. It adds that Italy will keep the pledge to withdraw the Italian Legionaries from Spain when the French and Russians are prepared to do so much, and apply properly the whole British plan. On the other hand, since no reinforcements have been sent for many months, the forces of Italian Legionaries in Spain are much reduced. It concludes that responsible Italian circles are following with the closest attention the campaign of the French left for intervention in Spain, which would have unforeseeable and certainly grave repercussions, and might compromise peace in Europe.—Reuter's Special.

FIVE SHOT DEAD

Tragic Occurings Follow Incendiarism At Hissar

LAHORE, March 27.

Five Hindus, including an Hon. Magistrate, were shot dead in a Hindu-Muslim riot, which occurred at Hissar last evening.

From information so far available it appears that a Hindu shop was burnt some days back and it was followed by the burning of a Muslim "shed".

This incendiarism and counter-incendiarism led to a Hindu-Muslim fracas last evening. Rai Bahadur Chhabildas, a retired Honorary Magistrate, was actually in the crowd trying to appease the rioters when all of a sudden, it is alleged, shots were fired at the Hindu crowd from a Muslim house, which resulted in Rai Bahadur Chhabildas and four other Hindus being killed on the spot. The number of injured persons is not yet known. The police arrived on the scene in large numbers and arrested two persons from the house, from where the shots are alleged to have been fired.

Police reinforcements were rushed from Gurgaon and Rohtak and the Deputy Commissioner, who was on tour, returned to Hissar post-haste and brought the situation immediately under control.—A. P.

Sequel To Communal Fracas At Hissar

HISSAR, March 27.

Rai Bahadur Chabildas, retired Magistrate, and three other Hindus were shot dead in a communal riot which broke out in Hissar yesterday at 2 p.m.

It is stated the Rai Bahadur was trying to pacify the Muslims and Hindu crowds facing each other when some persons opened fire upon him, as the result of which he died instantaneously. Three others have received gun shots.

By chance all the officials were out and a Curfew Order has been promulgated. Panic prevails throughout the town. The Hindus are observing a Hartal.

Three Muslims have been arrested in this connection and the guns were taken possession by the police.

Dr. Gopichand Bhargava was present in Hissar when the riot broke out.—United Press.

BENNY LYNCH DRAWS WITH PETER KANE

ANFIELD (Liverpool), March 24.

On the Football Club ground in a twelve round contest at eight stone and six pounds in chilly weather a crowd of 40,000 saw Benny Lynch, world Flyweight Champion, and Peter Kane fight a draw. Lynch, stated a 4/5 favourite and forfeited £100 scaling eight stone, 7½ pounds. It was a fine clean fight both punching hard. Lynch was saved by the bell, in the first round, when he staggered and reeled from Kane's left.—Reuter.

REBEL PROGRESS ON ARAGON FRONT

SARAGOSSA, March 26.

Important advances all along the Aragon front are claimed by the Nationalist headquarters to-night.

General Anavda's army entered the province of Castellon bordering the Mediterranean between Tarragona and Valencia.

The Nationalists are now within 40 miles of the Mediterranean.—Reuter.

Republicans Demoralised?

SARAGOSSA, March 26.

Franco's troops are advancing along the 150 mile front stretching from Huesca to Teruel. Reports refer to despair and demoralisation behind the Republican lines.—Reuter.

Three-fold Fight Against T. B.

Vicereine Appeals For Funds

Tuberculosis Can Be Cured And Preventive Measures Must Be Taken

HUGE TASK BEFORE NEW ASSOCIATION

NEW DELHI, March 27.

The following is the text of the broadcast appeal by H. E. the Marchioness of Linlithgow for the King-Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund made from the Viceroy's House, New Delhi, and radiated by All-India Radio transmitters on the evening of Sunday:—

APPEAL FOR SUPPORT.

"I appeal to all, who may be listening to me to-night to give me your whole-hearted support in the prosecution of my campaign against Tuberculosis. The financial appeal alone will not solve the problem.

Three-fold Objective

"My purpose is three-fold:—

"To arouse public opinion: to adopt preventive and curative measures and to impress upon the people of this country the necessity of social service.

"In arousing public opinion I need the help of all classes, and this opportunity has presented itself to enable me to get into touch with a greater number of people than I could ever hope to do otherwise.

"So far I have received promises of 35-1|2 lakhs of which 24 lakhs are banked, and I am asking for 133 lakhs. Will you help me to achieve this result.

"Remember that 95 per cent. of the money collected in each Province is to be returned to that Province.

PLIGHT OF VILLAGES.

"It has been estimated that from 300,000 to 600,000 people die in India from Tuberculosis every year while most authorities agree that the incidence of the diseases is increasing. In recent years the disease has found its way into the rural districts and is exacting a heavy toll among people, who in many cases have neither the vitality nor the means to struggle against it, and it is to reach these people that voluntary workers are required. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining health visitors, one Province is investigating the possibility of school teachers in the villages taking a course at one of the health schools during the holidays and himself or herself acting in the capacity of health visitor and reporting cases to the nearest clinic for treatment.

PIVOT OF LOCAL EFFORT.

"The clinic should be the pivot of any local effort and is not expensive to maintain. It can be held in the outpatient department of an existing hospital or dispensary at an hour, when it is not being used by other patients, is mainly at preventive institution. It requires a staff of doctors who may be honorary workers and one of whom should be an expert and Secretary of the Local Branch. The nurses, while helping the clinic and carrying out the instructions of the doctor in charge, are essentially Health Workers. Their main function is to follow up the patients to their homes where they will not only give necessary advice to the patients themselves, but will indicate to relatives and neighbours how to protect themselves from the infection.

"What is above all desirable is that every Province should bring in the Public Health Department and the Local authorities and should utilise all organisations, public and private, in the general campaign.

WRONG NOTION.

"Many people think that Tuberculosis is neither preventable nor curable and for this reason and from fear of losing employment, they conceal it for as long they can with the result that many cases are too far gone before they go for treatment. Meanwhile the afflicted person is spreading the infection to other members of his family and to his neighbours.

"The new Association when formed should pay earnest attention to all matters affecting Social Hygiene, such as improved housing, improved nutrition and the spread of education. The after-care of Tuberculosis patients is one of the methods which has been proved of great value in England and elsewhere, and I know that several doctors in India think that some form of after-care a less elaborate scale will be possible and indeed desirable in this country.

AFTER-CARE.

Dr. Frimodt Moeller, in Madras Presidency, than whom there is no greater authority (on tuberculosis), is doing it on a very small scale at United Missions Sanatorium, and I visited two or three families who were weaving, printing, and preserving fruits and chutneys. The idea behind the after-care scheme is to give the patient something to look forward to, something by which he or she can earn a living wage and who will thereby have the nightmare of unemployment removed.

HUGE TASK.

"I know that the task which I have undertaken is too big for any single individual, but in making my appeal on behalf of those thousands of men and women, who daily fall victims to this scourge and whose life is one long drawn out agony, both for themselves and for those near and dear to them, for those who suffer silently and with despair written large on their faces and who, but for their misfortune, might have become the pride of Indian manhood and womanhood. I have the faith to believe that I will have the support of all those patriotic men and women of whatever position

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 7.)

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word— Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 % on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a beautiful Khattri or Arora girl for a handsome educated Arora Youth of 25, Assistant Director in a Bombay Cinetone on Rs. 100 per month, owns property in U. P. Apply with photograph to P. N. Seth, 36 Canning Road, Allahabad. (8223)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted an experienced Electrical Engineer for a local mill temporarily for six months. Apply with testimonials stating pay required to Box 10026 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted two Clerks, knowing perfectly Gujarati and Modi respectively for going through Title-Deeds and collecting necessary materials. Candidates with legal knowledge or long experience in solicitor's office preferred. Job temporary. May have to travel short distances by rail. Apply stating particulars and salary wanted. Box No. 8226, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Clerks, Ticket Collector, Second Guards, apply with two annas stamps: F. C. Jantley, Bela Road, Delhi. (10006)

52. TO BE LET

To Let on Hughes Road Chaupatty, decent Blocks for Gentlemen of any community. Apply Mohammad Ibrahim, 176, Kambekar Street, Post No. 3, Telephone No. 24970. (10012)

To Let—Single and double best ventilated airy rooms, with water cocks at 510, Arthur Road, Tardeo, Ganjawalla Bldg. Near Tram Bus and Ry. Station, apply on premises. (10024)

MOTOR DRIVING TUITIONS.

Motor Driving taught perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car, charges moderate. Apply Box 10011 "Bombay Chronicle."

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Increase your salary. Hundreds of overseas students are earning good salaries through our postal tuition. We teach Book Keeping, Secretaryship, Journalism, etc., by post throughout the world. Reduced fees to overseas students. Diplomas and Badges awarded. Prospectus free. London School of Commerce, (Dept. B.C. 1), 116, High Holborn, London, W.C.-1.

154. TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

Wanted candidates to qualify Sub-Engineers, Overseers by Postal tuition. Apply British India Technical College, Sukkur, (Sind). (10021)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION.

The Collector will put up for Public Auction leases of Plots 116 and 116A situated on Jamshedji Tata Road in Block II of the Back Bay Reclamation, measuring about 1,737 & 600 sq yds. respectively on 5th April, 1938, at 1 P.M., (S.T.) in his office at the Old Custom House, Fort.

2. Prospective lessees should apply to the Collector for particulars of user, deposit, &c.

3. The Collector is not bound to accept the highest or any bid and the acceptance of the bid is subject to the sanction of Government.

T. E. STREATFIELD,
Collector of Bombay.

Collector's Office, Bombay.
22nd March 1938. 8189.

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for the repairs and maintenance of beam scales belonging to the Stores Department, Bombay. Tender forms available at Rs. 2 per copy which amount will not be refunded. Payment by cheque, postal order and postage stamps will not be accepted. Closing date 12-4-1938 at 3 P.M. (S.T.). (8706)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

TENDERS for the supply of three power-driven portable concrete mixers as per the specification attached to the form of contract will be received upto 1 P.M. (Bombay Time) on THURSDAY, the 28th day of April 1938.

Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for three power-driven concrete mixers," addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Municipal Chief Accountant with a deposit of Rs. 1,200.

Forms of contract, specification etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Mechanical Engineer, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road on payment of a fee of Re 1 each form which will, on no account, be refunded.

The Mechanical Engineer will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Dated, 24th March, 1938. (8233)

174. BOOKS

Weak Nerves. An absorbingly interesting book describing a simple home remedy for Weak Nerves, Depression, Insomnia, Morbid Fears, Blushing and kindred nervous disorders sent free to sufferers.—Henry Rivers, (B.C. 1), 40, Lamb's Conduit St., London, W.C. 1.

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Prof. Dr. H. S. Gambers, Consulting Sexologist, Pfaff Building, Phirozshaw Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay, Telephone: 30230, Specialist in Venereal Diseases and Disorders of the Sexual function in Men and Women. (9999)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted agents of both sexes to sell silk sarees etc. Pay Rs. 200 monthly. Particulars free. The National Trading Co. Ludhiana. (10003)

Public Notices

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED by the Trustees of Kanbai Trust for supplying and erecting Galvanised Corrugated Sheet Screen with Steel supports and foundations at their Kandewadi Estate. For further particulars, apply M. C. Modi & Co., Medows House, Medows St. Fort, Bombay. (10028)

NOTIFICATION.

COAL WAGON SUPPLY

In continuation of the Notification dated the 21st February, 1938, the Coal Wagon Supply Committee hereby notify that Public Utility Concerns, who are entitled to wagons under "Priority" will receive no supplies on Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday for two consecutive weeks commencing from 29th March 1938.

J. R. HARRISON,
Chairman,
Coal Wagon Supply Committee.
Calcutta
The 24th March, 1938. (8229)

LOST.

LOST SHARE CERTIFICATE IN THE BELAPUR COMPANY LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHARE CERTIFICATE in respect of five (5) Ordinary Shares Numbered 72052 to 72056 (inclusive) of the Belapur Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Mr. Juwaladatt R. Pilani of Bombay have been lost, mislaid or destroyed and any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered office, Royal Insurance Building, Churchgate Street, Bombay, within one month from the date hereof, otherwise duplicate Share Certificate will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

(Sd.) JUWALADATT
R. PILANI.
Bombay. (10027)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for works in carrying out certain additions and alterations to the 550 S. P. Rooms in Scheme 56 near Andhra Valley Power Supply Company's Receiving Station at Dharavi will be received up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time) on Tuesday, the 5th April, 1938.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification etc., will be issued to anyone deputed to receive them on payment of Rs. 5 for each tender copy, by the City Engineer who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tenders.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 26th March, 1938. 8227.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply and erection of Transformers, Switchgear and Static Condensers etc., at the Matunga Pumping Station as per the Specification attached to the form of contract will be received upto 1 P.M. (Bombay Time) on THURSDAY, the 28th day of April, 1938.

Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Transformers, Switchgear and Static Condensers etc.," addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Municipal Chief Accountant with a deposit of Rs. 1,000.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., can be had from the Office of the Mechanical Engineer, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, on payment of a fee of Rs. 5 each form which will, on no account, be refunded.

The Mechanical Engineer, will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Dated 24th March, 1938. (8202)

Public Notices

G. I. P. RAILWAY

Issue of Cheap Return Tickets.

WITH effect from 1st April, 1938, Cheap Return Tickets will be issued between the following points:

BOMBAY, BYCULLA and DADAR

TO

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Inter Class.	3rd Clas. Mail.	3rd Clas. Ordy.	Available for
Via Cawnpore Central	Rs. A. 132 3	Rs. A. 66 2	Rs. A. 42 15	Rs. A. 20 7	Rs. A. 20 1	30 days. *
Dhulia	49 13	24 14	14 9	7 1	6 11	12 "
Burhanpur	64 1	32 1	20 2	8 15	8 9	18 "
Khamgaon	68 15	34 8	21 9	9 13	9 4	18 "
Wardha	89 6	44 11	28 9	13 2	12 11	18 "
Pipariya	85 2	42 9	27 3	12 11	12 3	30 "
Satna	117 5	58 11	38 0	18 0	17 10	30 "
Jhansi	112 13	56 7	36 8	17 4	16 14	30 "
Banda	129 9	64 13	42 0	20 0	19 10	30 "
Damoh	112 13	56 7	36 8	17 4	16 14	30 "
Saugor	106 1	53 1	34 4	16 2	15 12	30 "
Ahmadnagar .. (Via Dhond.)	45 7	22 11	12 10	6 9	6 2	12 "
Gulbarga .. .	70 13	35 7	22 5	10 2	9 9	18 "

* The period of availability shown is for a 'through' journey to or from any station *Via* Cawnpore Central.

TICKETS will be issued in both directions.
NO break of journey is permitted.
NO refund can be claimed on these tickets.
WHERE there is no Inter Class accommodation, tickets will be available by III class only.

G.I.P. RAILWAY

SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTIONS

in

SEASON TICKET FARES

From 1st APRIL, 1938.
for I, II, and III Class Passengers
BETWEEN

(1) BOMBAY and POONA
(2) BOMBAY and LONAVLA

Also INTER CLASS MONTHLY SEASON TICKETS introduced from the same date.

For particulars apply to Station Masters concerned or
THE INFORMATION BUREAU,
Victoria Terminus. 8115.

G. I. P. RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

A NEW TIME TABLE will come into force from 1st April, 1938. For timings see sheet time tables exhibited at stations from 1-4-1938. Details of changes can be obtained in advance from Station Masters. (8199)

THE SWADESHI MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 22nd April to WEDNESDAY, the 4th May, 1938, both days inclusive.

THE FIFTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 22nd April, 1938, at 4 P.M. (S.T.) in "Bombay House," 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, when the usual Resolutions regarding the adoption of the Annual Report and Accounts, the declaration of Dividends, the election of Directors, and the appointment of Auditors will be submitted.

By order of the Board of
Directors,
TATA SONS, LTD., Agents,
S. D. SAKLATVALA,
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Auction Sales

BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF 5,000 BUNDLES CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver in Suit No. 1253 of 1937 (Chimanram Motilal vs. Jayantilal Chhaganlal and others) Messrs BENNETT & CO. will (TODAY) MONDAY the 28th March 1938 at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms, 120 Apollo Street, Fort:—

5,000 Bundles Corrugated iron sheets.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

Auction Sales

BANKER & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (MONDAY) at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at 57 Medows Street, Fort, of complete Household furniture, Godrej safe, Electric Gestetner Duplicator, Chesterfield set, H. M. V. Gramophone, Remington and Royal typewriters, Singer Machine, Wrist watches, etc.

A Grand Spectacle of Scenery! Music and EMOTION

COMING FOR THE FIRST TIME ON THE SCREEN

The Unparalleled Beauty of the Snow World

KASHMIR and the HIMALAYAS

BHAVANANI PRODUCTION'S

Daughter OF THE Himalayas

Starring:

ENAKSHI RAMARAO, (M.A.), PROF. RAMANAND, PURI, MAYA BANERJEE, BADRIPRASAD, DAVID, and RAIMOHAN.

Coming from
SATURDAY, 2ND APRIL
AT

KRISHNA
CINEMA
Dubash Theatre

WADIA MOVIETONE PICTURE

Our Indore Letter

MAHARAJA'S COURAGEOUS REPLY

Orthodox Hindus' Opposition Ignored

(From Our Correspondent)
INDORE (By Mail).

The Maharaja of Indore in his reply to a telegram, sent by the Varnashram Dharm Rakshini Sabha requesting him to withhold the Harijan Proclamation, has boldly declined to listen to their request.

The Maharaja in his telegram states:—I had carefully considered all aspects before issuing declaration regarding temple entry and have come to the conclusion that no civilised State or country can keep any longer people as untouchables and deny them the privileges given to other Hindus. It pains me to see that certain sections of my people are still see unwilling to advance with the time. I am unable to consider your request to withhold the order, and would ask you all to join me in eradicating the plot of untouchability which is in no way contrary to the true tents of the Hindu religion."

SUSPENDED FOR WEARING "KURTA"

It is learnt that Mr. Tiwari, B.A., a teacher in the Malharashram, Indore, has been suspended by the Director, School Education. It is stated that the Superintendent tohught Mr. Tiwari's coming in a 'kurta' and bareheaded to school, against discipline.

RAI BAHADUR RANGILAL

Rai Bahadur Rangilal, the new Chief Justice and Judicial Minister, Indore, will take over the charge of his duties on the 4th April.

INDO-BURMA POSTAL RATES

RANGOON, March 26.

Enquiries in connection with the report that the Burma Government have declined to reduce the existing enhanced post and telegraph rates between Burma and India on the recent representation of the Government of India urging the restoration of the old rates, show that the Government of Burma submitted a fortnight ago a new scheme proposing slight modification of the rates in certain directions and the reply of the India Government is still awaited here and is expected this week, as any alternation if made will have to come into force from April, 1.—United Press.

Sholapur Public Demands Release Of Politicals

(From A Correspondent).
SHOLAPUR, (By Mail).

On Tuesday night a meeting of the citizens of Sholapur was held to demand the immediate and unconditional release of the 13 Congress and labour leaders sentenced to nine months rigorous imprisonment in connection with one day political strike and hartal observed in Sholapur on 14th last for the release of political prisoners. Mr. Sane, President, 'Lal Bavta Girni Kamgar Union' was in the chair. Messrs. Bendre, Wangi, Dube and others spoke supporting the demand.

NAWAB 'FORCED' TO ABDICATE?

Asked To Leave Bugti Territory: Political Pension Stopped

KARACHI, March 27.

The Jacobabad correspondent of the "Sind Observer" wires that Nawab Mahrab Khan of Bugti has been officially forced to abdicate. His political pension of Rs. 6,000 per mensem has been stopped. He has also been directed to leave Bugti Territory.

Khan Bahadur Murtaza Khan, Assistant Political Agent, who interested himself on behalf of the Nawab, has been called back to Sibi, and Mr. Beddy posted in his place. Mr. Beddy will be holding enquiries in connection with the recent troubles in Bugti. He will also elicit information from the tribesmen whom they would like to accept as their Sardar (Nawab).

Mr. Beddy will further hold talks with Nawabzada Abdul Rahman, son of the Nawab of Bugti, who raised the present revolt against his father, and who is likely to succeed his father as the Nawab.

The correspondent states further that it is reported that there is unrest in the neighbouring territories also. The tribesmen have lodged serious charges of tyranny against their tribal Sardar, Imam Bux.

This has enraged other Sardars, numbering about ten, who as a protest have resigned their respective Sardarships.—United Press.

MIRZAPUR IN GRIP OF PLAGUE EPIDEMIC

LUCKNOW, March 27.

Mirzapur is in the grip of plague epidemic. The latest plague figures show that there have been 424 attacks in the City and 291 cases proved fatal among these.

Under orders of the High Court of Mirzapur, the Civil Courts have been closed and will re-open after the Easter Holidays.

Now the plague is spreading to unaffected areas. The Government have received information that the epidemic is likely to spread to the Vindhyachal mountains and, therefore, they have warned the intending "Nawratra" pilgrims to this holy mountain not to visit the place during the ensuing "Nawratra" festival.—United Press.

POLICE OFFICER DISMISSED

For Extortion And Bribery

(From Our Correspondent).
ALLAHABAD, March 26.

The following communique has been issued:—

Complaints having been received by Government against Sub-Inspector Ram Chandra Sahai of Bijnor District.

Mr. T. P. Bhalla, officer on special duty at the headquarters of Government was asked to conduct an inquiry into them. There were several allegations against the sub-inspector, two of which referred to gambling and false challan under Sections 225/353 of the Indian Penal Code and five to extortion and bribery. All the allegations against the sub-inspector were found to be correct and it is further found that constable Amar Singh of Bijnor District also has been an accomplice of the sub-inspector in the extortion of bribe.

The Government ordered departmental action against these officers and disciplinary board was accordingly held by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police of the Range concerned and by a unanimous verdict of the board both these have since been dismissed.

FRONTIER BOMBING ECHO IN ASSEMBLY

Viceroy's "No" To Resolution Of Hansraj

NEW DELHI, March 26.

The Governor-General has withheld his consent to the admission of the resolution of Raizada Hansraj in the Central Legislative Assembly regarding the bombing of the tribal areas in the North-West Frontier.—United Press.

Non-Jurisdictional Talukdar's Decision

(From Our Correspondent).
WADHWAN CAMP, March 26.

A general meeting of non-jurisdictional talukdars and Bhagdars of agency thanas was held yesterday at Wadhwan Camp under the presidentship of Devalia Darbar Rana Shri Jorawarsinghji.

After four hours discussion it was decided to have their own confederation, the constitution of which has already been submitted to the Government.

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FRED ASTAIRE
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DANCES—SONGS—LAUGHTER
DANCE SENSATIONS!
TUNEFUL SONGS!
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HARIPURA
CONGRESS TOPICAL
IT IS THE BEST OF ITS KIND—SEE
VITHALNAGAR
THE PRIDE OF GUJRAT
Now Showing At The
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To Packed Houses with
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Featuring:
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Queen of Indian Screen
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SABITADEVI
goes gay, with
MOTILAL
IN
"300 DAYS AND AFTER"
Sagar's Modern Comedy
3rd WEEK
Daily 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.
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TALKIES LAMINGTON RD.

PRABHAT'S
First Marathi social
"KUNKU"
Directed By:
V. SHANTARAM
Daily: 5, 8, 10-30 p.m.
To-morrow: Ladies' Show 1-30 p.m.
CENTRAL
TALKIES Girgaum.

Swadeshi Industries

DISCRIMINATION BETWEEN NATIONALS & NON-NATIONALS

Mahatmaji Has Only Reiterated The Right Of India, Says Walchand

BOMBAY, March 26.

In response to the request of the representative of the "United Press," who called on Mr. Walchand Hirachand this evening, he made the following observations in regard to the views expressed by Mahatmaji on the subject of "Swadeshi Industries and Discrimination":—

At a time when foreign Companies like the Imperial Chemicals are dumping foreign industries in this country and are, thus, adding further chapters to the history of the exploitation of this country by Britishers, Mahatma Gandhi deserves the grateful thanks of India for the great national service which he has done by interpreting in unmistakable language the mind of the nation on the subject of Swadeshi Industries and Discrimination in a recent interview given by him and reported in his own words in to-day's issue of the "Harijan."

INDIA'S RIGHT REITERATED

Whatever fetters the new Constitution has been forging for us Mahatmaji has reiterated the right of India, which he had expressed in 1931:

"that the right of the future Indian Parliaments to discriminate between nationals and non-nationals whenever Indian industries require it, shall remain intact and unimpaired."

Welfare of Indians and not the exploitation by outsiders at the cost of Indians is the test which he applies in determining what is "in the interests of India."

The "authoritative interpretation" which Mahatmaji has given of the meaning of a Swadeshi Company or an Indian industry will not only allay the growing anxiety of the commercial community in connection with the so-called "joint ventures" or "India Limiteds" being dumped as Indian companies in this country, but it will also put an end once and for all to the recent controversy raised in certain interested quarters as to what is meant by an Indian industry. Whether one considers the question either in the light of national economic autonomy or national emancipation or universal equity, the conclusion is irresistible that Mahatmaji's definition

"that only those concerns can be regarded as Swadeshi whose control, direction and management either by a Managing Director or by Managing Agents are in Indian hands."

clearly interprets the mind of the national in this connection.

AS FAR-SIGHTED SPOKESMAN.

Mahatmaji's views on the use of foreign capital and the employment of foreign talent are very significant and clearly show that the test he applies is whether they will promote the interests of India first and India always. He does not object to the use of such capital or the employment of such talent 'per se,' but as a far-sighted statesman and thinker he lays down the undisputed right of the nation that such capital and such talent can promote the interests of India only when they are "exclusively under the control, direction and management of Indians and are used in the interests of India." Moreover, there is a note of serious warning to such self-styled friends of India like Mr. Dow, who can only think of the development of India in the terms of foreign capital, foreign control and foreign Management, when Mahatmaji tells them in most significant language:

"I would prefer the development of the industries in question to be delayed by a few years in order to permit national capital and enterprise to grow up and build such industries in future under the actual control, direction and management of Indians themselves."

I am sure that now that Mahatmaji has spoken once again on this great national problem, both the Congress and the commercial community will carry on a ceaseless fight both against commercial safeguards and the exploitation of this country by outsiders, even if prominent Indians co-operate with them, till India is able to build up Indian industries, owned, controlled, directed and managed by the nationals of the country.—United Press.

"DOUBLE FUNCTION OF UNIVERSITY"

Chief Justice Of India Delivers Convocation Address

In the course of the address delivered by the Chief Justice of India, the Honourable Sir Maurice Gwyer, on the occasion of the Sixteenth Convocation of the University of Delhi he pointed out that the University is still in process of reorganization and that a very great deal remains to be done before the federal ideal is attained. There are many difficulties which the energy and determination of the officers of the University will be able sooner or later to remove; but there is one difficulty which lies at the root of many others, and that is money.

LEARNING FOR ITS OWN SAKE.

Continuing he said that a University is first and foremost a place of learning, a place where learning is sought for its own sake, not for the sake of any reward it may bring, but for the purpose of extending the boundaries of knowledge. And next it is a place where young men about to serve their apprenticeship to the world may, if they will, become acquainted with all that is best in human thought, and with all the latest advances in knowledge.

DOUBLE FUNCTION.

Thus a university has a double function; one is to promote learning and to extend the bounds of our knowledge, the other is to teach; that the effectiveness with which it performs the second he said must always depend upon the zeal with which it performs the first.

DEVELOP THOUGHT.

The Chief Justice, speaking about the career of the students said that if they have benefited by their university career, they will have learned to prize the search for truth above all things; but they will also have realised that that search can only be prosecuted with success if men's minds are free and if they are at liberty to follow out and develop their own thoughts.

LITTLE LOWER THAN ANGELS.

Human personality is an elusive and mysterious thing said the learned lecturer. It is that which differentiates men from the beasts of the field which distinguishes them from one another, and which has made them a little lower than the angels. It is something which defies analysis and definition; we can only see its influence at work.

HEIRS OF ANOTHER TRADITION

He pointed out that their University has not yet had time to create or gather round itself those traditions which in the case of older institutions have exerted so powerful an influence upon the minds of those who belonged to them. But they are the heirs of another tradition; for their University is in Delhi, the ancient capital of this land, which has witnessed the rise and fall of dynasties, the building of great cities, the gradual moulding of many races into one nation.

The learned lecturer wished all success and good fortune to the students and thanked them for their welcome and their attention.

DIVADKARS' SUMMER TOUR TO KASHMIR
Visiting Amritsar, Lahore, Taxila Wah Gurudwar, Punja saheb, Jammu, Murree and Simla.
MAY 7th TO JUNE 5th 1938
All Inclusive Fare:— Rs. 350
P. S. DIVADKAR & Co., Victoria Terminus, BOMBAY.

MARCH
OFFERS
AN OPPORTUNITY
TO SAVE MONEY
A deposit of ten, twenty or thirty Rupees with the Amritdhara Pharmacy in March enables you to avail of the best advice and medicines for the treatment of physical, mental and nervous debility, diabetes, pyorrhoea, asthma, gout, rheumatism etc., and diseases of men, women and children.
AT HALF PRICE
throughout the year until the money exhausts. Send your money orders upto the 31st and ask for a catalogue and a free booklet for "Men" only, to make your selection or fill up the diagnosis form for a personal treatment.
In March Amritdhara Pharmacy allows 50 per cent reduction on all medicines and books and 25 per cent reduction on Amritdhara and its compounds in view of their annual celebrations.
SEND A MONEY ORDER TO-DAY TO:—
POSTAL & TELEGRAPHIK ADDRESS AMRITDHARA Lahore

FOR HEDJAZ PILGRIMS

Iraqi Govt. Issues Revised Regulations

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

The Iraqi Government has issued revised regulations regarding the issue of passports and 'visas' to pilgrims proceeding to the Hedjaz. The Iraqi notification says that persons wishing to proceed to the Hedjaz to carry out the duty of pilgrimage can only obtain a passport or a 'visa' from the Passport Offices at Baghdad, Basra or Mosul on production of a Health Department "Pilgrimage Pass."

The Pilgrimage Pass is issued on fulfilment of the following conditions:—

(1) Obtaining a Medical Certificate from a Government Medical Officer certifying that the pilgrim has submitted to vaccination against Small-Pox, Cholera and Typhoid (2 injections) within 6 months of his departure and against any other infectious disease notified by the 'Iraq Health Service.

(2) Obtaining a "Certificate of Medical Inspection" from a Government Medical Officer certifying that he is not suffering from any infectious or contagious disease.

(3) Presenting a "Letter Guarantee of Transport" to and from the Hedjaz from an agent or a transport company approved for this purpose by the Minister of the Interior, but if the deposit quoted in paragraph (4) is raised to 18 Dinars; this being sufficient for the return requirements, then the return ticket will not be compulsory.

(4) Presenting a "Certificate of Deposit" certifying that he has deposited with the Government Treasury Officer at Baghdad or Basra, at the disposal of the Minister of the Interior, the sum of seven Dinars to cover the expenses which may be incurred on behalf of the pilgrim by the Government of any country through which he will pass on going and returning, according to the details shown in the "Pilgrimage Pass."

(5) When the country of origin of the pilgrim is not 'Iraq or when he is not in possession of a Pilgrim pass the Consul of his country will issue to him the necessary pass after completing the sanitary formalities quoted in Articles 1 and 2 above.

Revealing
THE MAGICAL MYSTERIES OF CHINA-TOWN:
MINERVA'S
Modern Social Picture
"Meetha Zahar"
Starring:
SOHRAB MODI
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Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.
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TALKIES: :::: :LAMINGTON RD.

हंस चित्र
JWALA
FROM FRIDAY, 1ST APRIL AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Broadcasting Station For Patna?

PATNA, March 26.

The Bihar Assembly devoted the day to discussion raised by a single cut motion to the demand under head Agriculture. The cut was moved in order to discuss the method of propaganda for agricultural improvement.

Dr. Syed Mahmud, Development Minister, replied that the points raised by the Speaker had already been given effect to or were under consideration.

The Minister announced that the Government of India had agreed to establish a broadcasting station at Patna very soon which would serve the purpose of propaganda also.

The general discussion of the budget continued in the Bihar Council to-day.—A. P.

Demand For Breeding Bulls In Nizam's Dominions

(From Our Correspondent)
HYDERABAD, (Dn.)
((By Mail).

The Government Review on the Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, for the year 1345 Fasli (ended 5th October 1936) states:

Government are pleased to note the appreciation of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in connection with the work done by the Veterinary Department in Hyderabad for the advancement in the method of production of cattle against Rinderpest by the Goat-virus.

The number stallion stands at the end of the year was 16 as in the preceding year. 15 horse and cattle shows were held by the department. Government is pleased to note the interest taken and the lead given by the district and Samasthan officers and hopes that Jagirdars and Zamindars would emulate this and encourage cattle improvement. Government notes the increasing demand for breeding bulls. The matter is under Government consideration.

RESTORING HARMONIOUS RELATIONS

Hindus And Muslims Meet At Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, March 26.

A public meeting of the citizens of Allahabad, was held in the local Mayo Hall this evening. It was convened by Mr. Christie, the Collector and Commissioner.

Mr. Christie remarked that he was sorry that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was unable to be present at the meeting. He considered that no one else than Pandit Malaviya was a greater authority, to speak on this occasion

The meeting was held in connection with, and for the purpose of bringing about harmonious relationship between the Hindus and Muslims, which was strained a few days back, in several parts of the United Provinces, including Allahabad City. About five hundred citizens of Allahabad, both Hindus and Muslims, had gathered at the meeting.

Among the prominent speakers who addressed the gathering this evening were: Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Editor of the "Leader", Munshi Iswar Saran, Sir Shaafat Ahmed Khan, Maulana Muhammad Mia, the Congress M.L.A., and Mr. R. N Basu, Chairman of the Allahabad Municipal Board.—United Press.

Presidency Health Conditions

The following is the official report of the Health Conditions in the Bombay Presidency. For the week ending March 19.

CHOLERA.

The Presidency cholera figures for the week were 8 attacks and 6 deaths against 4 deaths in the previous week. Thana district had 6-4 against nil. Belgaum 1-1 against 1-1 and Nasik 1-1 against nil.

PLAGUE.

Eight cases and two deaths from plague were reported during the week against 11-9 in the previous week. Belgaum district had 7-2 against 7-4 and Kanara 1-0 against 2-2.

SMALLPOX.

Smallpox figures by districts for the week are:—Ratnagiri 182-8; Kolaba 102-3; Satara 35-8; Surat 34-5; Thana 34-4; Nasik 32-4; Kanara 29-3; Bombay Suburban 20-4; Poona 18-1; Ahmedabad 17-14; Panch Mahals 13-1; Belgaum 8-0; Ahmednagar 6-0; Broach 5-3; East Khandesh 4-0; Bijapur 1-0; Sholapur 1-0 and Bombay city 212-127. Total 753 attacks and 185 deaths against 842-199 in the previous week.

Three cases and three deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the presidency during the week against 13 cases and 7 deaths in the previous week. Bombay city had 1-2 and Ahmedabad town 2-1.

Bombay city and Naika village in Kaira district reported one death each as due to influenza.

For THREE NIGHTS ONLY
THE "MILLION DOLLAR" GILLY-GILLY WONDER MAN
GOGIA PASHA
—Makes the world laugh with his New and Novel Quick Fire Comedy and magical illusions.
DIRECT FROM CAIRO TO THE STAGE OF THE 4TH
INDIAN INDUSTRIES FAIR
ESPLANADE MAIDAN. NIGHTLY 8 & 10.

"CHRONICLE" JUBILEE

The "Leader" writes:—

The "Bombay Chronicle" has celebrated its Silver Jubilee. The Jubilee number is before us in the form of a substantial volume of 132 pages. It includes many messages of goodwill, the first, appropriately, being from Mahatma Gandhi; a number of readable articles, and many fine illustrations. We heartily congratulate Mr. Brelvi, the editor, and all others associated in the conduct of the paper, and wish the "Bombay Chronicle" many more years of a useful and prosperous career.

Baroda Letter

DEWAN'S MISSION TO RAJKOT

Echo Of Kathiawar Political Conference

(From Our Correspondent).
BARODA, March 26.

Dewan Sir V. T. Krishnamachari has left for Rajkot and is expected here in a couple of days. It is understood the present visit is in connection with the scheme of the merger of small States and estates with Baroda.

It may be mentioned here that the Kathiawar Political Conference has recently started an agitation protesting against the move of merger of small States and Estates with any bigger State.

Her Highness the Maharani Gaekwar, who is now in Bombay, will sail for England on 2nd April per s.s. "Viceroy of India."

The forthcoming session of Petlad Taluka Prajamandal will be held at Bakrol, on 3rd April, Darbar Gopaldas, presiding.

The Gaekwar of Baroda has donated Rs. 500 to the Hindu Maternity Home at Navsari.

Aga Khan Hockey

Three Goals In Extra-time

POONA UNITED ELIMINATE B. R. A SPORTS CLUB

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The Bhim Rays Sports Club, who had the distinction of beating the University of Bombay, which included 7 St. Xavier's College players, went down to the Poona United in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament at the Bombay Gymkhana Ground on Sunday.

The losers played well and shared the honours for full 60 minutes of the game at the end of which the score was 1 goal all.

3 GOALS IN EXTRA-TIME

It was in the extra-time that the visitors established their superiority and commanding the situation scored 3 goals in about 3 minutes to win the match by 4 goals to 1.

The Poona team opened strongly and immediately after the bully-off, De Mello, their centre-forward, gave them the lead when he broke through the opposing defence all on his own.

For the first quarter of play the Unitedmen had things their own way but it was not so after this period, when the Bhim Rays lads also had a share in the exchanges. During the latter period the Poona forwards had the B. R. A defence working hard. Two openings were made for Tomlinson, Poona's inside-left, but he lost both of them delaying to take a shot and when he took it, the angle was too acute.

At half-time Poona United were leading by 1 goal.

Up and down play was the order when the teams crossed over. The visitors had the upper hand for a couple of minutes but the local team's backs kept their opposing forwards at a distance from the danger-zone.

A dangerous raid, by the Bhim Rays' attack-line, saw Thapa, their left half-back, in possession of the ball in the "D" and he made no mistake from a near range to put his side on terms.

Full time found the teams with 1 goal each to their credit. De Mello, the leader of the Poona attack, did the needful in the first period of the extra-time, when he got past the backs and netted. Changing over Nicholas, the winner's left-wing, did some good work on his flank and finally put the visitors one more up This was not all. Tomlinson scored the fourth goal for the Poona team, who won by 4 goals to 1.

The Result:—

POONA UNITED	4 goals
B. R. A. S C.	1 goal

The Teams:—

POONA UNITED: Lee; Francis and James; Pillay, Gidney and P. Fitzpatrick; J. Fitzpatrick, Yusuf, DeMello, Tomlinson and Nicholas.

B. R. A. S. C.: S. V. Poshikar. D. S. Thapa and R. D'Souza; R. B. Marchande, T. Y. Mohite and K. S. Thapa; Bhandankar, Vaidya, Gaikawar, S. Mahadeo and J. Pereira.

UMPIRES: C. D'Souza and P. A. Fernandes.

TO-DAY'S MATCH

"TIMES OF INDIA" vs. BHAGWANT CLUB at 5-30 p.m.

Bangalore Indians' Team

The following will represent the Bangalore Indian, last year's runners-up, in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament this year:—

Pearu.
S. Shanmuguan,
J. N. Radhakrishna.
Rajgopal.
F. Reynolds.
Parthasarathy.
Nagraj.
Palani or E. Blankey.
F. Hayes.
Selvamuthu.
Mutharaj.

RESERVES:

Krishna.
J. Sait and
Krishnaswamy.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay I & II Programmes

V U B 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s. Also 31.4 metres, 9,565 kc/s for Transmissions I & II and 90.8 metres, 3,305 kc/s for Transmission III

A. M.

7-30 Recorded Programme 7-45 Film Hits. 8-30 Gujarati Chorus 8-45 Gandharvas.

TRANSMISSION II

A. M.

11-30 Violin Recital By AIR Artist 11-40 Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale Geeta Pravchan 11-55 Mehboobjan of Sholapur.

P. M.

12-30 G. M. Londhe 12-45 Air Chorous.

12-55 String Quartet. 1-0 Market Rates, Announcements. 1-5 Lunch Hour Music.

TRANSMISSION III

p.m.

5-30 How is That? 5-40 Nageshrao. 5-50 B. A. Mogre. Readings from Marathi poems. 5-55 Mehboobjan. 6-33 Bombay Symphony Orchestral Society concert. 7-11 Recorded Programme. 7-31 Bombay Symphony. 7-55 Adagic for strings: Lekeu 8-7 Cerriccio Italian: Tchaikowsky. 8-30 Commercial News. 8-45 Some Bahars. By AIR Artists. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15 These Spectacles! 9-30 News. 9-45 World Affairs. Review by G. R. Genge. 10-0 AIR Artist: Film Song. 10-20 Mehboobjan.

Delhi—I Programme

V U D 340 metres, 886 kc/s.

A. M.

8-0 Ramkali on the Sarangi 8-10 Mohammad Shafi 8-25 Jamila of Cawnpore 8-45 Kumar Gandharva 9-10 News in English 9-20 In Hindustani 9-30 Akhtaribai Faizabadi 10-0 Raiab Ali Khan.

TRANSMISSION II.

P. M.

12-30 Tunes on Tarangs 1-30 Swing in the Air 5-0 Jamila 5-20 Kumar Gadherwa 4-45 Mohammad Shafi 6-0 Akhtaribai Faizabadi 6-25 Raiab Ali Khan 7-0 For Villagers Only 8-0 Books review by Hardatt Sharma 8-15 Kumar Ghandharva 8-30 Story By Devi Agarwal 8-40 Jamila News, Weather 9-0 In Hindustani 9-15 In English 9-30 Indo-European Orchestral Concert. 11-10 News.

Delhi II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II
31.3 metres, 9,575 kc/s.
Programmes as in Delhi 1.
TRANSMISSION III
60 metres, 4,905 kc/s
P. M.

5-0 to 7-0 Programmes as in Delhi 1 7-0 Jamila of Cawnpore 7-15 AIR Orchestra 7-25 Ghazals 7-40 Rajab Ali Khan 8-0 to 11-10 Programmes as in Delhi 1. 11-10 News.

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 m., 810 kc/s. and 49.1 m, 6.109 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

p.m

12-36 Well known Bands. 1-36 School Programme. 1-51 Suresh Majumdar. 1-56 Economics. A talk in Bengali. 2-6 Suresh Majumdar. 2-16 Laila Majnu. 5-6 For Countryside. 5-36 Biresh Ukil. 5-51 Sheuli Sarcar. 6-6 Jyotikana Devi. 6-16 Dhiren Das. 6-36 Musical Repartee. 7-21 Raga-Bihag. 7-51 Books. Review in Bengali. 8-6 News, Weather, (Bengali). 8-21 Lalit Mohan Mukharjee. 8-46 Bina Choudhuri. 9-1 News, Weather. 9-6 News. 9-21 Dance Awhile. 9-36 Probing into Problems. Dowry Question. Talk by R. C. Bonnerjee. 9-51 Studio Concert.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres, 1,500 kc/s.

a.m.

7-30 Munawwar Sultana. 7-45 Nawabbai. 8-0 Iqbal Putli.

p.m.

5-30 Khabare Atare. 6-30 Khyber Radio Orchestra. 6-35 Munawwar Sultana. 6-55 Nawabbai. 7-15 Khyber Orchestra. 7-25 Iqbal Putli. 7-45 Moorish Spain. Talk in Hindustani by Mir W. Khan. 8-0 Munawwar Sultana. 8-20 Nawab Bai. 8-40 Khyber Orchestsra. 8-50 Iqbal Putli. 9-5 Nawab Bai. News, Weather 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Iqbal Putli. 9-55 Indian Music. 10-0 European Music. 10-30 Dance Music.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres, 1,086 kc/s.

p.m.

6-0 Airvoice Orchestra .6-10 Barkat Ali Khan. 6-30 The Priest. Talk in Hindustani by S. D. A. Nizami. 7-0 Majeedanbai of Delhi. 7-30 Ustad Falusa Khan. 7-35 Barkat Ali Khan. 7-55 Majeedanbai. 8-15 Puran Bhagat. Talk in Hindustani by Krishna Chandra. 8-30 Barkat Ali Khan. 8-50 Sardar Hussain. 9-0 Majeedanbai 9-0 News Weather in Hindustani. 9-30 News. Weather, in English. 9-45 Tuberculosis and the Public. Talk by K. L. Wig. 10-0 Majeedanbai. 10-30 Recital of English Folk Songs. 10-50 Music Hall Memories.

B. B. C. Programme

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.) GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.36 m). GSO (to 8.30) p. m.) 15.18 Mc/s (19.16 m). GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m). GSD 11.75 Mc/s (25.53 m).

P. M.

7-25 Opening 7-30 Falkman and Apache Band 7-55 Film Shots 8-15 All Kinds of People: 6 Personal Memory of King Albert of Belgians. 8-30 Folkestone Municipal Orchestra 9-0 In Town Tonight 9-30 News 9-50 Selections from Musical Comedy 10-0 Friends to Tea.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Chamberlain And Peace

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The much-heralded declaration of the Premier on Foreign Affairs has revealed nothing new, and the policy of drift and armament is to continue to its inevitably disastrous end. With Chamberlain wedded to appeasement, the Holy Halifax in a perpetual attitude of 'Peace in our time vouchsafe us Oh Lord! regardless of its cost to the future of the Empire or the world", and the Tory element in the Parliament pigheadedly opposed to any form of alliance in which Russia figures, nothing better was to be expected.

Nevertheless the decision of the British Cabinet not to give prior guarantee to Czechoslovakia, adding as it does one more to the impressive catalogue of blunders which has characterised British policy in its tortuous and indecisive course for many a year, is particularly regrettable in that Britain has missed the last opportunity of building up collective security on a limited and practicable scale based on a system of mutual guarantees.

Had Britain decided to take up her stand as co-guarantor with France and Russia of Czechoslovakian integrity, her action would have inspired confidence and created an alliance for the maintenance of peace at a point where it is most likely to be violated. Such an alliance, if extended to include the other two members of the Little Entente and Poland, would represent too formidable a combination for even the combined might of the dictators to challenge. Strategically, it would have the effect of check-mating German ambitions both in Ukraine and along the Berlin-Byzantium-Baghdad line.

As matters stand, however, the smaller Central and Eastern European States are left entirely to the tender mercy of Germany, and must in their own interests become her satellites, contributing to the establishment of German hegemony of Europe. That this process has already commenced is evident from the re-action which the Austrian affair has produced in Central Europe.

Poland dismayed by the weak-kneed policy of the great democracies and convinced of her inability to hold the Corridor much longer in face of the rising power of Germany, has marked Luthiania as her future outlet to the sea, Col. Beck's declaration that Luthiania will have the right to separate existence provided her policy is really her own, is significant and is meant to leave the door open for further Polish intervention at an opportune moment.

This re-orientation of Polish policy is evidently supported and perhaps inspired from Berlin, in return for Poland undertaking as indicated by the Polish Ambassador in Washington, to form a neutral "bloc" from the Baltic to the Black Sea, in order effectively to prevent the Soviet from adequately assisting Czechoslovakia when attacked.

Following the rape of Austria, Czechoslovakia, in an endeavour to placate Hitler, has made far-reaching concessions to the Sudetan Germans. Mr. Chamberlain is disposed to regard these with favour, but there can be little doubt that they will be used in much the same way as was done in Austria—i.e. to accelerate German intervention and domination of the country.

Reverting to Mr. Chamberlain's speech, his reasoning in support of what he is pleased to term British "attitude," is as fallacious as his credulity in German assurance is transparently insincere. He is anxious to avoid war, but does not appear to be capable of realising that the very uncertainty of British attitude towards Czechoslovakia may tempt Hitler gamble on another coup in that direction, banking on Britain's neutrality. He admits that armament alone is no guarantee of peace, yet he will do nothing to supplement it with a positive policy of collective security. He contends that any grouping of Powers to oppose the dictators would be inimical to European peace, and apparently expects the world to believe that peace can only be preserved by the peace-loving nations remaining divided and disunited, while the gunmen combine to form a solid phalanx the more effectively to carry out their evil designs. With leadership such as this, little wonder that democracy has fallen on evil days!—Yours, etc.

J. L. LACQUIERE.

Plight Of Clerks

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—After going through the Draft Provisions of the 'Bombay Shops Act' published the local Press one would come to the conclusions that the present Government has done very service to hundreds of people working in shops and such other concerns. The Act is intended to apply to all persons working in commercial establishment also. Are the provsions of the Act intended to apply to the clerical staff also? I, however, think that the present Bill is only intended to apply to persons other than clerical staff working in the commercial establishment. It would not be a wise policy to put the manual workers and labourers in the same class.

Government is trying to safeguard the interests of the labour. Employers are generally strong enough to protect their own interests. But poor clerks are left without anybody to look after their interests. There are usually no rules and regulations governing the services of the clerks in commercial firms. They are at the entire mercy of the employers and at times for even a slightest mistake a clerk is thrown out in the street without any regard for the length of service he may have put in. There is no provision by which the interests of the thousands of clerks working in the city offices can be guarded. May I, therefore, appeal to the present popular Government to bring forward a legislation or to extend the scope of the Employers Liabilities Act with a view to make provision on the following lines

(1) Security of service;
(2) Hours of work;
(3) Reasonable starting salary in different occupations;
(4) Promotions by grades.
(5) Leave rules (Sick leave, Privilege leave, and Casual leave) and compulsory holidays.
(6) Provision of Provident Fund, etc.,

I know of certain offices where clerks are working on same salaries (which are below Rs. 75 per month) for years together. In many offices clerks get only 15 days' leave per year and this too is not allowed to be accumulated. Many of the offices do not grant even the important Bank holidays to their staff, which, as a matter of fact, must be allowed under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

Will the Congress Government appoint a Committee to investigate into these matters?—Yours etc.,

Thana, March 19.

MEENA SULA.

Electric Companies

To The Editor of "The Chronicle",

Sir,—It is customary to eulogise out-going Government officers according to their worth, but to find a correspondent, in your issue of the 5th instant, indulge in this sort of thing with a man in office, tempts one to ask the pertinent questions. When did Mr. J. B. Manekji become the official spokesman of the supply companies?—Yours, etc.

L. H. B. SANDWELL.

Bus Service Upto Worli, Koliwada

To The Editor of "The Chronicle",

Sir,—While thanking the Tramway Company for the extension of Motor Bus-service up to Worli, I would point out that as it goes only up to Parbhadevi Naka and not Worli, it is not in any way benificial or convenient to the people of Worli, Koliwada I hope the authorities will please enquire into the matter and try to redress the grievances of the people by extending the Bus Service up to Worli, Koliwada.—Yours, etc.,

S. H. WORLIKER.

Bar At Bandra Station

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I thank you for publishing my letter on the above subject in your issue of the 24th instant. But apparently owing to the printer's devil two mistakes have crept in which needs correction.

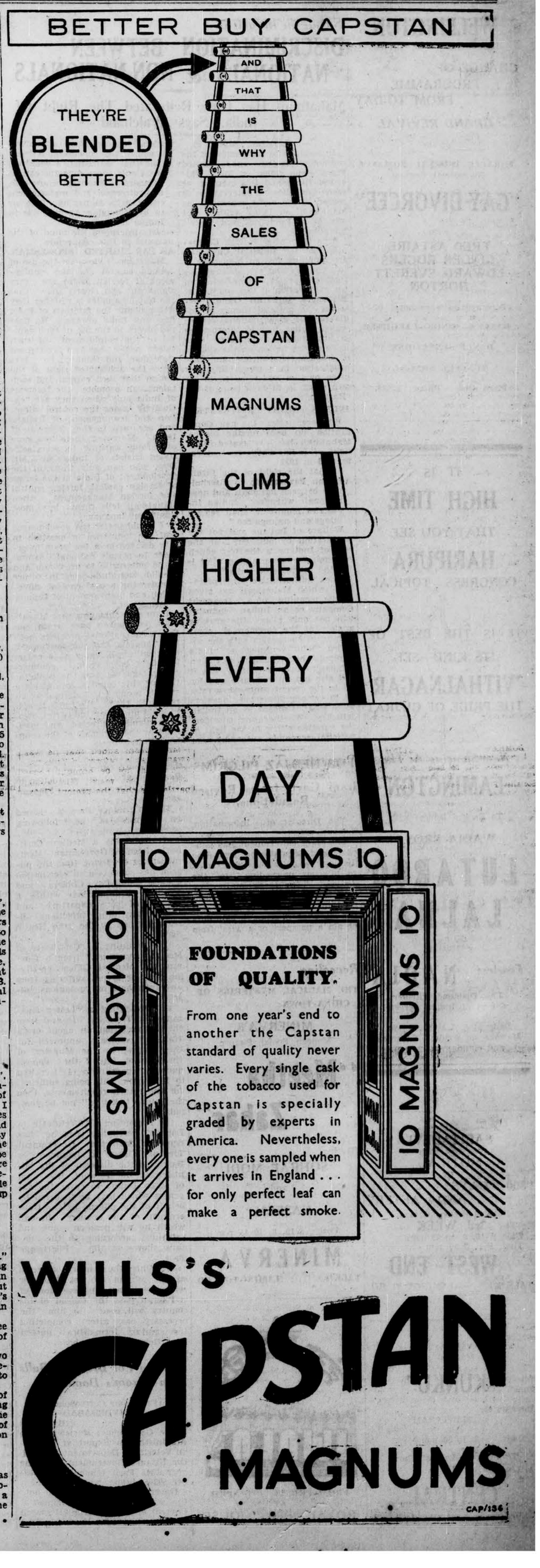
In the first para the licence fee should read Rs. 20,000 instead of Rs. 2,000.

In the last para the first two lines should read "I, therefore, request the Excise Minister NOT to renew the licence."

I also take this opportunity of stating that a memorial is being prepared to be forwarded to the Excise Minister by the citizens of Bandra for cancelling the Station Bar licence.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

BARODA:—Sheth Vithaldas Ranchhoddas of Vijapur has donated rupees 25,000 for building a girls school and a maternity home at Vijapur in Mehsana District.


BETTER BUY CAPSTAN
THEY'RE BLENDED BETTER
AND THAT IS WHY THE SALES OF CAPSTAN MAGNUMS
CLIMB HIGHER EVERY DAY
10 MAGNUMS 10
10 MAGNUMS 10
10 MAGNUMS 10
FOUNDATIONS OF QUALITY.
From one year's end to another the Capstan standard of quality never varies. Every single cask of the tobacco used for Capstan is specially graded by experts in America. Nevertheless, every one is sampled when it arrives in England . . . for only perfect leaf can make a perfect smoke.
WILLS'S
CAPSTAN
MAGNUMS
CAP/136

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Fagan Vad 12, 1994
Muslim: Moharrum 25, 1357
Parsi: Meher 24, 1307
Hightide: 9-32; 22-09
Lowtide: 3-48; 15-34
Sunrise: 6h 37m.
Sunset: 6h. 52m.
Legislative Council, 2 p.m.

Tuesday, March 29.

Annual General Meeting of Children's Aid Society, Governor presiding, C. J. Hall, 6 p.m.

KHAR VILLAGE CONGRESS

There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Khar Village Congress Committee to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. at Laxmi Pavilion, 10th Road, Khar.

DR. SIR J. J. MODY'S DEATH ANNIVERSARY

Under the joint auspices of the Rahnuna-E-Mazdayasnan Sabha and the Gatha Society the 5th death anniversary of the late Dr. Sir J. J. Mody will be observed to-day (Monday) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Dr. Sir J. J. Mody Memorial Hall (Apollo Street, Museum East) at 5 p.m. Jashan ceremony will be performed and at 6 p.m. lectures will be delivered on the Life and Work of the late Sir J. J. Mody.

WOMEN & ANTI-T. B. FUND

Under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the Women's Indian Association and the National League of Women Voters, a public meeting of women will be held to-day (Monday) at the Theosophical Hall, near French Bridge Chaupatti, at 5 p.m. to collect a little Fund, in aid of the Anti-Tuberculosis Fund.

Mrs. Mcherbai S. Saklatvala will preside.

MOVE FOR A. I. MUSLIM PRESS

Members of the All-India Muslim Deputation from South India will address a meeting at Anjuman-I-Islam High School Hall at 9 p.m. (S. T.), to-day (Monday) on the means of establishing an All-India Muslim Press.

Mr. Chundrigar will preside.

Solidarity With Khandesh Workers

BOMBAY WORKERS' MEETING

A mass meeting of Bombay workers and citizens will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Delisle Road Maidan.

Mr. Nathoo Parolekar, the president of the Khandesh Labour Federation, will be present and address the meeting.

Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas will preside and Messrs. Ashoka Mehta and M. R. Masani will speak.

THE EXCELSIOR
Three Shows Daily
At 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
JACK BUCHANAN
and
ELSIE RANDOLPH
in their best comedy
'SMASH & GRAB'
Packed With Laughs and Thrills

IT PAYS YOU
TO PAY A VISIT
TO THE 4th
INDIAN INDUSTRIES FAIR
NOW OPEN at ESPLANADE MAIDAN
Daily 5 p.m. to 11 p.m.
The choicest of Swadeshi goods from every corner of India now spread before you to select from under one roof and in an attractive manner.
A Variety Of Amusements and Side Shows

AMUSEMENT OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Maid of Salem" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Alcatraz Island". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Kunku". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EROS—"Public Enemy's Wife". To-day at 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Smash and Grab". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Ushne Kya Socha". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The Unexpected". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Lutaroo Laina". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Kanhopatra". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Mitha Zahar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Chandrarao More". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Breakfast For Two". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Lancer Spy". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Khoodai Khidmadgar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"That Girl from Paris". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"300 Days and After". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

Bombay Symphony Orchestral Society's Concert

The fourteenth concert of the Bombay Symphony Orchestral Society will be held at the C. J. Hall to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

The programme includes the Overture from "Don Juan" by Mozart., Concerto in D Major for Flute Orchestra and Martern Aller Arton from "Il Seragaglio" by the same Composer.

Mrs. Sales who is well-known to the Bombay audiences will sing Strauss's Morgen", Ravel's "La Flute Enchahtee" and Bax's "I heard a Piper Piping", Mr. H. Lyttler being responsible for the flute obligato.

Other items include Delins' "On Hearing the first Cuckoo in Spring", "Adegio for strings" by Leken and "Capriccio Italion" by Tchaikewskv.

Tickets may be had from Messrs. S. Rose and Co., or from the C. J. Hall just before the Concert.

HOMEOPATHS CONFER

Deputation To Wait On Bombay Govt.

A special Conference of Western India Homeopaths was held recently at Shripant Bhuwan, Chowpaty, under the presidentship of Dr. G. B. Patel, Dr. R. R. Thakar the Chairman of the Reception Committee observed that no Homeopath should get his name enlisted in a separate list, according to the forthcoming Bill, as it was in his opinion a humiliation and degradation for them, unless they can have a separate bill passed by the Government of Bombay by establishing a separate Board of Homeopaths.

Dr. K. K. Bhatia made a plea that Homeopaths should co-operate with the present situation till better achievements could be secured through the future help of the Government and be satisfied with what had been offered to them at the present moment.

Dr. G. B. Patel read his presidential address in which he stated that no doubt the Government was kind enough to look after the interests of the Homeopaths but not to the entire satisfaction of all the Homeopaths, who seemed to be very eager and earnest to have the same type of separate Bill passed in favour of Homeopathic Science and its practitioners.

After the speeches were over, the following resolution were adopted by the said Conference. It was unanimously decided that a Deputation should be led on behalf of the Western India Homeopathic Association to the Government of Bombay. It was resolved to address a draft of memorandum to all the members of the Legislatures of Bombay and of the Central Government on their own grievances.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

Lady Lumley presided at the combined Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Mofussil, Maternity, Child Welfare and Health Council and the Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Association and its Bombay Branch at the Bombay Sanitary Association's Hall, Princess Street on Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley lunched with the Members of the Bombay Hunt Club at the Race Course and afterwards attended the Hunt Gymkhana Races on Saturday.

Lady Lumley visited the Indian Industries Fair on the Esplanade Maidan on Saturday.

TOWARDS COMMON SCRIPT

Munshi's Plea For Reform Of Gujarati Type

Presiding over a meeting organised under the auspices of the Sanitya Sansad, at the Forbes Gujarati Hall, on Sunday, Mr. K. M. Munshi, appealed to the Gujarati Press and the public, to revert to the old forms of nine Gujarati letters, so that the Gujarati script thus modified, would help to achieve uniformity in the Devanagari script, used extensively in the country.

Mr. Munshi explained to the audience the three important resolutions passed at the meeting of the Gujarati Sahitya Parishad held recently at Karachi.

The first resolution called upon the Gujaratis, in India or abroad, to form literary societies and have them affiliated to the Parishad, so that the Parishad might be strengthened and the Gujarati Literary Movement might receive fresh impetus.

FOR COMMON SCRIPT

The second and the most important resolution related to the modification of nine Gujarati letters so as to conform to the old characters, which bore very close resemblance to Devanagari script.

Mr. Munshi explained at length how it was essential that there should be a uniform script throughout the country as far as possible. The Sahitya Parishad was certainly of the view that a common script could be evolved for Hindi, Marathi and Gujarati languages, whose characters had a close resemblance to Devanagari letters. As this script was extensively used, it was considered that if some uniformity was attained, it would be of help to those people, who wished to read Gujarati.

ROLE OF PRESS AND FOUNDRIES

In this respect the Gujarati Press and the Gujarati Type Foundries could play a prominent part, and Mr. Munshi appealed to them to do it. The easy way for the public to get accustomed to the new letters would be through the Press which should take up this reform. Then if the foundries cast the new letters the old letters would fall into disuse

Mr. Munshi added that he was aware that a reform of this nature could not be brought about within a few years. The reason partly was that the present Gujarati script had evolved from the original Devanagari script and it would be difficult to attempt to put back Gujarati script in the Devanagari form.

OTHER ATTEMPTS

Similar propaganda was being carried on in Maharashtra and in the Hindi-speaking areas, so that the three languages could evolve for themselves a suitable script. In this connection, Mr. Munshi added, it had been recognised that while writing, the top line that runs horizontally over the letters was removed for the sake of convenience.

If the top line were to be omitted in print also, then the characters of Hindi, Marathi and Gujarati, would bear close resemblance to one another. Unless the people bestirred themselves in this matter, he did not think it expedient to ask Government to intervene The suggestion of using the Roman Script was turned down as the poor villager would find confusion worse confounded, if this unknown script was taken to him, so that he might learn another language.

HEMCHANDRA MEMORIAL.

The third resolution was about raising a memorial to Hemchandra, whom Mr. Munshi described as a scholar, Sadhu and statesmen, like Aristotle or Diderot. Hemchandra was the greatest Sanskrit scholar and litterateur in the old Gujarat. Celebration in this respect would be held at Patna.

CONDOLENCES.

Earlier the meeting passed a condolence resolution recording its sense of great loss to Gujarati literature in the death of Dewan Bahadur K. H. Dhruv, Dr. Dahyabhai P. Derasari, Mr. Chandra Shankar Pande and Sir Prabhashanker D. Pattani.

ACCIDENTS IN CITY

A workman went to the first floor of a building under construction belonging to Mr. M. A. Jinnah, at Mount Pleasant Road, Bombay, on Saturday evening to see another worker. While there, it is stated, he suddenly felt giddy and fell down on the ground, a distance of 15 feet below. Nagappa, the coolie, sustained a fracture of the skull. He died in the hospital at about 2-45 in the morning on Sunday.

Inquest will be held to-day (Monday).

ACCIDENT IN A LIFT

Another man, a painter, stood with his left leg on the lift rails and the right supported against a wall, on the first floor of a building in Colaba on Saturday evening. Someone pressed the button of the automatic lift, which moved and caught his left leg as it moved, with the result that Sadoo Baloo, described as a painter, sustained multiple injuries. He died the same night in the G. T. Hospital. An inquest will be held to-day (Monday).

Peace Is A Mirage, Says Gwalior Maharaja

Solidarity With Armies Of Imperialism Urged While Opening Moonje's Military School

Maharaja Donates One Lakh Of Rupees

NASIK, March 27.

A refreshing downpour of rain preceded the formal opening ceremony of the Bhonsle Military School by H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior, which had to be postponed yesterday owing to the tornado, which swept over Nasik.

After some time, the rain ceased and there was bright sunlight again.

His Highness on his arrival was presented with a Guard of Honour and was received by Dr. Moonje.

The open air ceremony commenced with the singing of "Vande Mataram" sung by the cadets.

Mr. Pratapshet welcoming H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior referred to the want of an Indian Army and said that Indians should not look to the British Troops for their country's defence.

The Principal of the School read out a number of messages including those from Lord Willingdon, and the Governor of Bombay.

The Vice-Principal then read out the substance of the progress of the school during the last year.

Dr. B. S. Moonje presented an address to H. H. The Maharaja of Gwalior.

GWALIOR OPENS MILITARY SCHOOL

H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior then delivered his address.

"The memory of the services rendered by the Indian army and not least the forces of Gwalior, during the last war are still fresh in the minds of us all. It will be the proud privilege of all the Indian States to join hands in making greater sacrifices along with their British comrades in time of need."

This declaration was made by His Highness the Maharaja Scindia when opening the Bhonsle Military School here.

"SURETY FOR PEACE"

"What every nation needs to-day is to organise itself in such a manner that, without being aggressive to its neighbours, it may become strong enough not only to defend itself, but also to stand as surety for peace for weaker brethren."

His Highness suggested that along with her sister countries in the British commonwealth of nations, India should equip herself with an up-to-date and efficient army worthy of her past traditions.

In his opinion the present international situation proved beyond doubt that the paramount role of nation's armed forces to-day was not so much to wage war as to guarantee peace. The day of peace, of which men had been dreaming since the dawn of civilisation, was still a illusory mirage. Might still stood for right in the affairs of sovereign States, and war was still the ultimate resort by which one nation sought to impose its will upon another.

TRAINING IN "ART" OF WAR!

His Highness pointed out that there was a widespread feeling in India in favour of the establishment of institutions where Indian youth might receive military training in order to equip them for the responsibilities of the country's defence. The Indian Military academy had been instituted in response to this sentiment. This school, His Highness hoped, would enable Indian youth to be trained in the art of war so that they might assume their proper place in the defence of their motherland.

"It now rests with you," said His Highness to the students, "through the training and education that you receive here, to see that you are well fitted to be entrusted for the great responsibilities of commanding your countrymen in the defence of your country and the British Empire, and to rise to the occasion when the 'clarion' call off 'stand-fast' is sounded".

Dr. Moonje presented an address in a silver casket to the Maharaja on behalf of the military school.

SHANKERACHARYA WATCHES PROCEEDINGS

A religious ceremoy lasting about 18 minutes preceded the formal opening.

On arrival at the school the Maharaja was received by Dr. Moonje who introduced His Highness to the staff of the school.

Shankaracharya Dr. Kurtukoti

H. H. The Maharaja Scindhia who opened the Bhosla Military School, Nasik.

was an interested spectator of the religious part of the proceedings.

LAKH FOR SCHOOL

In moving a vote of thanks Dr. Moonje announced that he had received a communication from the Huzur Secretary of the Maharaja of Gwalior making a donation of one lakh for the School. He also stated that it was the desire of the Maharaja to appoint two representatives, one the Army Minister and the other some Minister from the Gwalior Government, on the Board of Directors of the School, so that H. H. might remain in touch with the progress of the School.

Dr. Moonje expressed his gratefulness for the Maharaja's decision. He also announced an anonymous donation of Rs. 5,000 from Calcutta for creating a "Bengal Block".

The Maharaja will be visiting the Maratha Boarding House tomorrow.—A.P.

DURBAR HELD IN THE OPEN

Rs. 5,000 For Bengal Block In Bhonsale School

NASIK, March 27.

It is learnt that an anonymous donor has offered Rs. 5,000 to Dr. B. S. Moonje through Rai Jitendranath Chowdhuri President of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Sabha, to open "Bengal Block" in the Military School.

The weather has now completely cleared, with a bright sun shining.—A.P.

TORNADO COSTS HALF LAKH

NASIK, March 27.

It is estimated that the damage due to yesterday's storm amounts to about Rs. 50,000. There has been some damage to the grape crops. The sky is still overcast with thunder and lightning.—A.P.

(Continued from Col 6)

exercise and healthy education in healthy rooms. It was a "costly disease and the treatment took a long time which the poor patient could not afford to unless it was given free to him. She explained how the poor succumbed to it.

HUGE LOSS TO CITY.

Out of 20,000 cases in Bombay 5,000 are bed ridden. "If the average income is Rs. 40 per month it means an economic loss to the City of 2 lacs of rupees every month plus the meagre sum of Rs. 50,000 a month for treatment of 5,000 patients. You will thus reach the figure of two and a half lakhs per month or 30 lakhs per year—a dead economic loss to the City.

The League of Nations has roughly calculated that the money to be spent on tuberculosis in India should be one rupee per head of population for successful war against tuberculosis. Thirty-five crores of rupees were needed in India. Bombay Govenor had appealed for 20 lakhs. It was up to every one to work hard to get not only that sum but far more. Stamping out this disease she concluded needed recurring expenditure, for which she suggested the legislatures should make provision in their budgets.

Two resolutions to support the campaign and collecting funds were proposed by Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer and seconded by Mr. N. N. Iyer. Dr. S. N. Ganti supported it. They were unanimously carried.

Mr. P. V. Parameswaran thanked the president for having accepted their invitation.

AVERT HUGE LOSS IN CITY

Gulestan Billimoria's Appeal For Anti-T. B. Fund

To concert measures for the collection of funds towards His Majesty the King Emperors' Anti-Tuberculosis Fund, a public meeting of the residents of Bombay was held in the Asthika Samaj Hall on Sunday evening. Mrs. Gulestan R. Billimoria, M. A., Jt. Secretary of the Ladies' Branch of the Bombay Presidency Anti-Tuberculosis Fund, presided.

In the course of her speech Mrs. Billimoria said that this disease of tuberculosis or consumption as it was more popularly called was as old as the world itself. It was known to the Chinese nearly 4,500 years ago. In the Hindu Rig Veda was a hymn "Yakshma" the incantation of which was supposed to cure this disease. Shushruta and Ayurveda spoke of the difficulty of curing this disease.

Without the least exaggeration, in our age, there is one death from tuberculosis every minute of the day. We are all appalled at the idea of people dying in war or as a result of earthquakes or fire or speeding cars, or aeroplane crashes. But we are unmoved by the funeral processions of thousands of people dying of tuberculosis."

INDIA MUST FORGE AHEAD.

"What is done in foreign countries for the treatment of this disease we cannot do in India but the time is now over due for starting a campaign against this disease in our country. England and Wales have 40,000 beds in Hospitals and Sanatoria for treating this disease alone. Other Western countries can boast of many more and America tops the list. In India, a much larger country, we have not more than perhaps a thousand odd beds—"a drop in the ocean." It will be interesting to note that in India the advantage of the sun's rays is that they are instrumental in quickly destroying the germs of this disease

But side by side with this blessing there are a number of evil social customs, which indirectly help the growth of this and prevent its speedy cure. The Purdah system unfortunately is still with us. By depriving young, healthy lives of air and light, we are giving an added impetus to this disease. Then again our custom of early marriage, which in its turn produces child mothers, is another indirect cause of this disease for the weak body—falls the easiest prey to tuberculosis. Similarly frequent pregnancies ruin the health of our women. Some times children are shut up in rooms and deprived of air and light for fear of the evil eye."

She went on to explain how insanitary abodes, poverty, etc. contributed to the fatalities. She then insisted upon physical

(Continued in Col 5)

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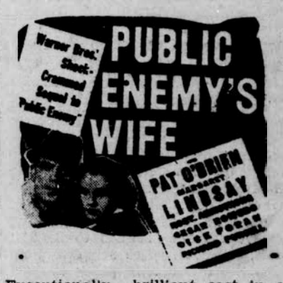

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1938

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION

The Government of India's Report on Education in India in 1935-36 shows not only how little progress was made during the year but also how appallingly backward India still is in respect of education. The number of schools actually decreased during the year from 256,263 to 254,211. It is, however, some relief to note that the number of pupils showed some increase, though slight, from 13,506,869 to 13,816,149. How small the increase is will be realised from the fact that the percentage of pupils to population increased from 4.97 to only 5.09, whereas the proper proportion should be 15 per cent. The percentage is disgracefully small in the case of girls, the number of girls at school being only 2.29 per cent. of the female population. The Report rightly remarks that "with a literacy percentage under 10 per cent. the need for action to bring more and more of the boys and girls to schools and to keep them there is apparent." Disappointing as these figures are, the reality is worse. Out of the 8,840,517 boys at school in the year under review nearly half were in the first standard, of whom only 27 per cent. on an average reach the fourth standard. The rest, nearly 3 million boys, stagnate in the lower classes till they leave school and soon relapse into illiteracy, if ever they reached literacy. The position is much worse with regard to girls. This problem of appalling wastage in primary education is still as unsolved as ever. But unless it is solved satisfactorily, there can be no real and lasting progress in literacy. The main causes of stagnation are bad teachers in the lowest classes, the system of single teacher schools and the absence of compulsion. And the only effective way to remedy the wastage is to engage only trained teachers in the lowest classes, to engage at least three teachers in the single teacher schools of four or five classes—there were nearly 60,000 such schools in British India in the year under review,—and to make primary education compulsory. If these reforms need increased taxation, we cannot imagine better justification for it.

Existing Defects

The main defects in our system of education are mentioned in one sentence of the Report under review. It is as follows: "All are agreed, the Educational Commissioner observes, that stagnation and wastage is appalling, that the administration of primary education by local bodies shows no improvement and is thoroughly inefficient, that compulsory primary education appears as remote as ever, that the annual increase in the percentage of literates is disconcertingly small, that the universities contain many students who are unfit to profit by higher academic studies, that unemployment amongst the educated classes is common and that provision for the education of girls is ludicrously inadequate." The defects are certainly well-known and the Report rightly remarks: "Again and again, attention has been drawn to these facts in the Press, on the platform, and in Provincial and other reports. What is now necessary is a determined effort to do something about it and not merely to talk. The plea of lack of money can no longer excuse apathy for the money now available for primary education could support a wide expansion, were administration more austere and wastage eradicated." Attempts are, indeed, being made to improve the administration of elementary education and to reduce wastage therein. But the financial difficulty cannot be lightly got over. The best solution of the difficulty is, not to make the children work at a craft long enough to pay the teachers' salaries, but to enlist the aid of an army of honorary teachers, to simplify and cheapen education without prejudice to its efficiency and, in the last resort, to levy fresh taxation as and when necessary.

Premier Kher's Speech

"The most prominent feature of the year now under review," says the Report, is an "increasing amount of attention given to education by Provinces, educational bodies and individuals. And as indicative of that attention the Report mentions several official or semi-official schemes of educational reconstruction. Of course, it does not make mention of the most recent Wardha scheme and the Vidya Mandir scheme of the C. P. Government. The former of these is by now well-known. But the latter, too, deserves to be better known than it is. According to the official exposition of the scheme in the prospectus entitled "Vidya Mandir Scheme—a Way to the spread of Free and Compulsory Mass Education within a fixed period," its most distinctive feature is that each Vidya Mandir or school will be financed mainly by a "grant of land sufficient in area to give the teacher a living wage" and, as in the Wardha scheme, by the products of the industries taught and carried on in the schools. The Wardha scheme, which is more comprehensive and worked out in great detail by the Zakir Husain Committee, is sure to affect the primary education of the country to a large extent. That is already evident from the public speeches of Congress Ministers both in and outside the legislatures. It appears that the scheme will be first tried in some selected areas in each Congress province and will be extended thereafter in the light of experience. In his speech in the Assembly on Wednesday, Premier Kher showed how in a variety of ways education in the Presidency would be overhauled. But he did not say to what extent he would adopt the Wardha Scheme. Evidently, this was due to the controversial nature of some of the features of the scheme and he did not like to anticipate the recommendations of the Special Committee appointed to consider the scheme. There are, however, some non-controversial features of undeniable merit and importance which can be at once introduced in the upper primary and lower secondary schools. One of these is the compulsory teaching of Hindustani. There was, at first some opposition to this proposal in Madras. But the discussion in the Assembly on Monday on the Budget demand for Education shows that the opposition has almost vanished. Some of the criticism from Muslim members was probably due to the misunderstanding caused by the inadvertant use of the term "Hindi" instead of "Hindustani" and the consequent fear on the part of some Muslims that a Sanskritised form of Hindustani and the Nagari script would be made compulsory. But in his reply to the debate Premier Rajagopalachari made it clear that every student would be free to choose either the Nagari or the Urdu script and the language that would be compulsory for all would be neither Hindi nor Urdu but Hindustani which time and again the Congress has defined as the language commonly spoken by, and intelligible to, Hindus and Muslims in Northern India. In order to remove all possibilities of misapprehension we would urge all Congress Governments and Congressmen to use the term "Hindustani," rather than "Hindi" whenever they refer to India's national language. It is notable that the official Report on Education in India in 1935-36, which suggests so many reforms in education says nothing about the popularising of Hindustani in the country. But it must be remembered that the Report belongs to an era that has, happily, ended.

Strike The Iron . . .

In his first article in "Harijan" written after his long illness Gandhiji says: "The communal riots in Allahabad—the headquarters of the Congress—and the necessity of summoning the assistance of the police and even the military show that the Congress has not yet become fit to substitute the British authority." If at all Gandhiji means that we are not yet fit for Swaraj we must dissent from his view. Perhaps what he means is that we have not yet become fit to substitute a non-violent method of maintaining law and order in place of the hitherto common use of the police and the army by the British authorities. If so, he is obviously right. We still need the police to maintain law and order and we believe shall need it for the purpose a pretty long time to come. Occasionally we may even need the army. But that cannot possibly question our fitness for Swaraj.

Having said this, we must hasten to add that we wholeheartedly agree with Gandhiji that a non-violent, Satyagrahi method of maintaining peace is far better than the use of the police and the army, particularly in dealing with communal unrest. His views on this point are so inspiring and timely that we would earnestly ask every Indian to ponder over them most seriously and make every effort to put them into practice. We need not apologise for quoting him at length in this behalf: his suggestions are so pregnant with possibilities. He says:

> By this time, i.e., after seventeen years' practice of non-violence the Congress should be able to put forth a non-violent army of volunteers numbering not a few thousands but lacs who would be equal to every occasion where the police and the military are required. Thus, instead of one brave Pashupatinath Gupta who died in the attempt to secure peace, we should be able to produce hundreds. And a non-violent army acts unlike armed men, as well in times of peace as of disturbances. They would be constantly engaged in constructive activities that make riots impossible. Theirs will be the duty of seeking occasions for bringing warring communities together, carrying on peace propaganda, engaging in activities that would bring and keep them in touch with every single person, male and female, adult and child, in their parish or division.
>
> Such an army should be ready to cope with any emergency, and in order to still the frenzy of mobs should risk their lives in numbers sufficient for the purpose. A few hundred, may be a few thousand, such spotless deaths will once for all put an end to the riots. Surely a few hundred young men and women giving themselves deliberately to mob fury will be any day a cheap and braver method of dealing with such madness than the display and use of the police and the military.

Suggestions like these from Gandhiji are not altogether new. He has made them often before. But for various reasons, which it is unnecessary to discuss here, the Congress has failed so far to bring into existence a well organised non-violent army of volunteers of the type Gandhiji suggested. Even now such a Satyagrahi army can be brought into existence only if Gandhiji takes it upon himself—of course, with the assistance of other Congress leaders—to organise it. In view of the urgent need for it, we fervently hope he will undertake the task as soon as he is well enough for it. Meanwhile it behoves all those who believe in non-violence and approve of Gandhiji's scheme to assure him of their support to it and state what precisely they would do for it.

EDUCATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION

Some Suggestions

BY NARAYAN AGARWAL, M.A
Organising Secretary, Marwari Education Society, Wardha.)

The present system of education in India has always been an object of merciless criticism by the Congress; and when the Congress agreed to accept office under the new Act, it was imperative that the Ministries should overhaul the existing educational system and chalk out a more scientific and dynamic scheme of national education. Mahatma Gandhi who had been strongly pleading for a complete reorganisation of the prevailing system, adumbrated his new scheme of self-supporting primary education through productive manual labour, and the Marwari Education Society set the ball rolling by convening the Wardha Educational Conference last October on the occasion of its Silver Jubilee celebrations, to discuss Gandhiji's scheme and thrash out constructive proposals. The Conference appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Zakir Hussain to prepare a detailed Syllabus according to the new scheme which has now been placed before the country. The various Congress Ministries are undertaking to work out the scheme in their respective Provinces, especially when it has been accepted by the Indian National Congress at its Haripura Session.

Wardha Experiment

Although the Wardha Scheme of national education has been ad-

(Continued on page 9 Col 3)

EUROPE TURNS AT WILL ROUND ROME-BERLIN AXIS

But There Is Still A Way For Britain To Save Republican Spain & Czechoslovakia

By H. N. Brailsford

Crowds were marching through London's streets a few nights ago to the cry "Save Austria." The danger lies nearer. It is time to think of "saving" our own island.

Two events last week were combined with remarkable precision. The Fuhrer marched into Vienna. With German 'planes to clear the way, and Italian troops to lead the van, General Franco began his march on Barcelona.

The notion that we face two hungry and restless Powers, acting each for itself, which spring a series of disconnected crises upon us has got to be discarded.

> **We face an "axis," as the Dictators significantly call it, round which all Europe now turns at their will. Once perhaps it was breakable. To-day, after the test in Austria, it is demonstrably solid. Few formal alliances in history have been as solid and effective.**

It is not a combination for mutual defence. It is designed to change, beyond all recognition, the power-map of the Old World.

It has already won for Germany complete ascendancy in Middle Europe. It has nearly won for the Roman Empire the mastery of the Mediterranean.

Two peoples, and only two, refuse to revolve as satellites round this axis, the republican Spaniards and the Czechs.

Mightier Than Napoleon

If they are allowed to go down unaided, then isolated and alone England and France will confront a despotism mightier by reason of its numbers, its capacity for organisation, and its central strategical position than Napolean's at the height of his power.

They will have lost deservedly the trust of all who might have stood with them. They will have surrendered all the strategical advantages on which, no less than on armaments, safety or victory depend.

We know the Tory answer: it is reported in every speech and leading article: "We must arm. We are arming. We must arm even faster." There are three answers to this kind of comfort.

Firstly, the Axis is arming as fast and probably faster.

Secondly, it is gaining allies by its audacity, while we lose them by our inertia.

> **Thirdly, the strategical map of Europe is being changed, under our sleepy eyes, so disastrously to our disadvantage that all the planes and tanks and ships we can build may be useless to redress the balance.**

Picture Of Menace

From the French and British angle (for at least we two stand together), let us survey the picture:

(1) Since the re-militarisation of the Rhineland, the French now face a solid barrier of concrete forts, the Siegfried Line in the Rhine Valley. Against this they must dash their heads, if and when they march to defend the Czechs.

(2) Since last week-end, the Czech Republic has been almost completely surrounded by potential enemies—for the Poles and Hungarians may play jackal to the Nazi lion.

An invasion from Leipzig over the mountains would not have been easy. An invasion from Linz and Vienna over flat ground would be a less formidable task.

(3) But Spain presents the most alarming picture. Assume that Franco can win outright as a tool and vassal of the Axis: what then?

(a) France is surrounded on three sides by linked Fascist Powers. Nearing a financial crash she must squander her resources to fortify the Pyrenees, and divert to that frontier some of the troops destined for the Rhine and the Alps.

(b) With an aerial and submarine base in Majorca, Italy can threaten her communications with Africa.

(c) Established on both shores of the Straits, the German-Italian-Spanish war machine should be capable of closing the Mediterranean. This route can also be cut between Sicily, Pantellaria and Tripoli, and threatened at the Red Sea end.

(d) The alternative Atlantic route can be threatened from German aerial and submarine bases on the Biscayan coast, and from the Spanish islands and colonies on the African coast.

In German Hands

Again, we know the Tory answer over Spain. It is the comfort of weak men blinded by class consciousness. It runs thus: "Franco really loves us best (which explains why he sinks our ships). He will want a loan from the City.

Moreover, the Italians have promised, or will promise to walk out when "the Reds are smashed." This is the talk of comfortable men too lazy to face realities.

If the Dictators have risked men, planes, and an untold value of munitions to smash this democratic republic, they will expect their reward and see that they get it.

It will be the economic exploitation of this colony, rich in minerals, and the use of its invaluable strategic opportunities. The entire framework of Fascist Spain is now in German hands, civilian as well as military.

> **If Franco should try to double-cross his masters, he will**

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 7.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

WHAT WORLD THINKS

Mr. Chamberlain obsessed by his own peculiar sense of "realism" will, of course, find nothing embarrassing in world opinion on his recent declaration of British "attitude". But it is such as to make an ordinary human being hang his down in shame were he the subject of that opinion. True, France declares herself to be more or less relieved. But what else can she do or say in the present delicate situation. And, moreover, the relief is the relief of a country which was probably dreading a complete somersault. Czecho-Slovakia is gratified that help in case of need is "not absolutely excluded". Is this a compliment to democratic Britain or a commentary upon her contemptible attitude? America being far removed from the centre of crisis and entertaining little respect for Britain can afford to speak plainly and has done so.

A SHARP SLAP

What are still more significant reactions to Mr. Chamberlain's speech are Italy's pleasure at its being all that was desired and Germany's condescending view that it will not contribute "to further complication of the situation in Europe". Mr. Chamberlain and his colleagues can derive what joy they please from the open magnanimity of one dictator and the reserved condescension of the other. But that joy too of the betrayal of others was not destined to last long. The latter dictator, speaking after Mr. Chamberlain, has pointedly ignored the British Premier's realistic speech. Indeed he has gone further and posed and emphasised again the question of the return of Germany's old colonies. This is a staggeringly sharp slap on the face of British statesmanship. Realism was intended to buy Germany off. Germany has accepted that realism—again made her demand! Mr. Chamberlain deserves this.

SERVED RIGHT.

It was utterly unnecessary for the Government of India to import a British Income-tax Adviser. There are many Indians who can worthily fill that post, if an extra post is necessary at all. In any case, as the Central Assembly had condemned the appointment of the Adviser, that should have ended the matter. It was an insult to the Assembly for the Government to make the appointment and ask the House to vote for its salary. The Assembly rightly rejected the demand, it would have been self-stultification to do otherwise. Let the Viceroy, if he likes, restore the demand and take the consequences.

TURF CLUB INSURANCE

The Royal Turf Club of Bombay has vast properties in Bombay and Poona. All these properties are insured with foreign Insurance Companies with the result that a large amount in the shape of premium is drained out of the country. The bulk of the income of the Club is derived from Indians and there is no reason why when there are efficient Indian Insurance Companies in existence, the Club properties should be insured with foreign Companies. We trust members of the Committee will look into this matter and see that, as a beginning, at least a part of the insurance is given to Indian Companies.

UNDESIRABLE APPOINTMENT

We understand that efforts are being made to see that Sir Robert Bell, ex-Member of the Executive Council, Bombay, and sometime Acting Governor of Bombay, is appointed as Chairman of the representative body formed by insurance companies in Bombay to safeguard their interests. Sir Robert Bell is an amiable gentleman and we have nothing to say against him personally but when there are many Indians as capable as he, if not more, why are the services of anyone of them not utilized for the purpose? We urge those concerned to see that injustice is not done to Indians.

WASTE LANDS

In the course of the discussion in the Bombay Legislative Assembly on the Budget demand for "Forests" a useful suggestion was made by several members that waste lands adjoining forests should be brought under cultivation. The Revenue Minister said he was making an inquiry into the whole subject of waste lands and would soon submit his conclusions. Meanwhile, he only remarked that deforestation would be a blunder where more rain was needed. But in forest districts like Kanara where there is already plenty of rain and where for years past aforestation has been indiscriminately carried on at the expense of agriculture, there is, we believe, considerable scope for the recultivation of agricultural lands turned waste or part of the jungle. Messrs S. N. Keshwain and M. G. Gopi, members for Kanara, have brought to the notice of Government the misery brought upon the whole district by the alarming pressure of forest on numerous villages and the consequent havoc by wild beasts, prevalence of malaria and the general ruin of agriculture.

THE NEW POLICY

All this, however, is, we hope, a thing of the past. Mr. Desai has given an assurance that, whatever was the forest policy in the past, "agriculturists would have a predominant consideration" under the new Government and "their interests would not be sacrificed to the interests of forests". And as an instance of the new policy he mentioned the recent orders about clearing the forest "within half a mile of any substantial village and within a quarter of a mile of any substantial area of cultivation". This is doubtless a step in the right direction but the orders issued, presumably drafted by the old officials, subject the concession to so many restrictions that they may considerably nullify its benefit. To consider here only one point of detail, the terms "substantial village" and "substantial area of cultivation" are left to be interpreted by the Collector. In practice they may be variously interpreted by the lower local officials, each according to their own whim. It would have been better to define the terms clearly, say, by making the classification depend wholly on the population or arable land of the village or hamlet. It may be hoped, however, that in the light of experience the new policy will be worked out more and more generously. If districts adjoining forests are not to be absorbed by the jungle the claims of aforestation must be strictly subordinated to those of agriculture and human habitation.

WITHOUT COMMENT—

"One of the greatest assets this country (Britain) had was the reputation of keeping our word."
—Sir John Simon.

* * *

We hereby announce on our own authority that, apropos of Mr. M. A. Allabux's representation to the Bombay Government regarding the application of the Wakf Act, there is no question of the Muslim League taking any disciplinary action against him.

* * *

Declaring that the whole teaching of Islam is summed up in "Thou Shalt Not Drink," Sir A. M. K. Dehalavi the Muslim League leader, congratulated the Bombay Government on its Prohibition policy.

So Congress does pursue the whole teaching of Islam even by force of law.

* * *

But wait. What about 'Islam in danger"? Yes, thanks you are right. THAT is the whole teaching of the Muslim League.

Which does make a bit of difference, doesn't it?

* * *

Doctor J. A. Coilaco defined "cocktail" as having "nothing to do either with cocks or tails."

No. But, it's just a foul concoction

* * *

Asked why anyone should drink at all Dr. Cock—Dr. Collaco said "For the sake of constitution and health."

And if by any chance, the cocktail failed to effect any spirited improvement in constitution and health, how about a daily 'shot' or so of cocaine, for instance?

* * *

Only 9 Persons Under Restraint In Bengal
—Headline.

We are afraid so, reading the speeches of Mr. Fazlul Haq and many of his Coalitionists.

* * *

Nagpur is being threatened with an outbreak of cerebro-spinal meningitis, says a report.

Yes we have read the ex-Governor's demand for an adjournment motion.

* * *

The U. S. A. has invited co-operation of 33 countries in a plan to help refugees to leave Germany and Austria.

Since it is more or less a command invitation, because issued by Uncle Sam, Britain will, of course, accept cheerfully. But we hope Sir Samuel Hoare will be given the first refusal of refugees.

* * *

"I am convinced that all Germany will march on April 10. I will be the General of the greatest army in the history of the world"—Herr Hitler.

Another Napoleonic March To Moscow?

* * *

The correspondent of the London "Daily Telegraph" and Morning Post" has been expelled from Vienna.

This is a Nazi realistic response to Mr. Chamberlain and the "Daily Telegraph" and we trust the London journal will vindicate the principle of realism by welcoming the "fait accompli" without a squeal.

* * *

Talking of realistic responses and realism, Herr Hitler thunders in his latest speech that "We lack colonial resources to make up our shortages."

Now is the time and here is the test for Mr. Chamberlain. We mean we confidently hope that he will unhesitatingly decline to "underrate" this "assurance" of Herr Hitler, which moreover has been repeated time and again.

* * *

Polish Jews have protested against Poland's ban on the slaughter of ritual cattle.

They ought rather to thank their stars that Poland's tendency is away from slaughter inspite of her orientation towards Nazism which, you know, sometime does demand non-Aryan cattle for ritualistic purposes.

* * *

"Ever seen one of those machines that can tell when a fellow's lying?"

"Seen one? I married one."

Congress Out To Better Lot Of Workers And Peasants

Opening Of Labour Centre In City, Proof Positive

MINISTER PATIL DENIES TOBACCO ACT WOULD HARM WORKERS' INTERESTS

Under the auspices of the Labour Sub-Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, a Labour centre was opened by the Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government, at Sham Bhuvan, Parel, on Sunday night.

Before the centre was formally declared opened, a large meeting attended by workers, was addressed by the Minister and others.

A reference in reply to the criticism levelled against the Bombay Labour Office evoked emphatic protests and shouts from a section of the crowd, and ultimately volunteers had to intervene with requests to hear the speeches in patience.

The Minister's reply in defence of the Government and the Ministry with regard to its work to better the lot of the workers and peasants had a salutary effect on the audience.

"I challenge any one to disprove that the Congress Government during the last eight months it has been in office has spent whatever money it could secure to better the conditions of the workers and peasants," declared the Minister in pin-drop silence.

The Congress primarily looked to the interests of the workers and the peasants. They formed a limb of the Congress organisation and any damage done to it would result in paralysing the whole body of which the limb formed a vital part.

Every day hundreds of complaints referring to the grievances of the workers and the peasants poured in their office. The speaker knew that their poverty was acute, and their grievances were many and real. He also knew that redress and relief were urgent in those matters. It had also to be remembered by the workers that it was with their consent and support that the present Ministry was in office.

Mr. Patil said that it surprised him when a Congress worker said that he was worker, but only he could not work with them. It formed a necessary duty of a Congress worker to work among the workers and organise them.

NO FEAR FOR SUSPICIONS.

The speaker did not think that the starting of a Labour office in a Labour centre should rouse any suspicions. In fact they should shed all their suspicions and distrust about the Congress, for Congress belonged to them.

It was the object of the Congress to bring together the workers and their employers, and that work had to be accomplished without creating any bitterness among either of the groups. But the workers naturally demanded most of their sympathies, and there could be no exaggeration about it.

Congress should organise labour. He did not agree with the speaker who said that there was not any necessity for a separate Congress labour organisation when there already existed some. Organisation of labour was part of the Congress programme.

The Congress Ministry was doing its utmost to better the lot of the workers and the peasants. And if the Ministers slept in their offices, he declared amidst cheers, the workers had every right to bang at their doors and come in to demand their rights.

With regard to the criticism levelled against the Tobacco Act, the Minister pointed out that it did not aim at the workers and the peasants, but that it aimed at tobacco merchants. No harm was intended nor any harm done to the interests of workers as a result of the passage of the Bill.

Mr. S. B. Mahadeshwar, Joint Secretary of the Labour Sub-Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, then requested Mr. L. M. Patil to preside over the meeting.

At the outset, the Minister observed that there were still other similar centres to be opened in the city by the Congress.

CONGRESS' SOLEMN PLEDGE

Mr. S. K. Patil, Joint Secretary to the B. P. C. C., observed that it was a day of joy. It was an article of faith with, and a solemn pledge of the Congress to redress the grievances of the workers and the peasants.

Mr. Patil observed that the idea was not new. As long ago as 1931 the Congress had started three or four Labour centres all over the city but that work had to be discontinued as a ban was placed by the then Government on those centres.

Mr. P. R. Lele said that even a nation like France, a bulwark of the workers, rallied under one banner when the shadow of danger loomed large on the European horizon. It was an example to be copied when common danger to their nation confronted them.

Mrs. Maniben Mulji said that Congress belonged to the workers and the peasants.

Mr. Ashok Mehta (Congress Socialist) observed that the Congress had to organise the workers and the peasants on the one hand, and fight the national enemy on the other.

"LUKEWARM ATTITUDE" CRITICISED

Mr. V. P. Joshi criticised the lukewarm attitude shown by the Labour officer while dealing with the complaints of the workers. The speaker thought that the Tobacco Act did much harm to the workers. He further opined that it was not necessary for the Congress to open a Labour centre when there were already other Labour organizations.

Mr. B. J. Mhatre, Joint Secretary of the Labour Sub-Committee of the B. P. C. C., supported the Congress move. It was really a matter of pride to know that the Congress message was reaching several people.

When the speaker said that the criticism levelled against the Labour Officer deserved careful scrutiny, there were shouts and protests followed by counter shouts to have patience.

Amidst constant interruptions the speaker pointed out that Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister and the Labour Officer were daily getting hundreds of complaints, and all of them had to be gone into and examined.

After Lala Mangalson had referred to the sacrifices made by the Congress Ministers in several Provinces, Mr. L. M. Patil rose to speak.

The speech was listened to with rapt attention.

After Mr. Nagindas Master, Vice-President of the B. P. C. C. had spoken, the Minister, accompanied by others, went to the Labour office and formally declared it open.

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Strikers Hold On

No Going Back Till Settlement With Madura Mills Is Reached

At a meeting of the workers of the Madura Mills, who are out of employment on account of the lock out declared by the mill management, it was unanimously decided to hold out till a settlement was reached.

RELIEF MEASURES

The Committee, which was formed recently to give relief to the thousands of textile workers thrown out of employment by the declaration of a lock-out by the mill authorities, has started distributing ten measures of rice per head to the needy labourers, as a first instalment of relief measure. So far, a thousand men and women have received relief. Cash donations have been received by the Relief Committee from several Tamil Districts, Malabar and other parts of the Presidency.—United Press.

Management Decides To Re-open Mill On Wednesday

MADRAS, March 26.

In view of the compromise arrived at between the workers and Management of the Madura Mills, the latter have to-day announced that their mills will be reopened on March 30. Both mills will work full time during day and halftime during night and the ring frame department will work on weekly day and night shifts.

It may be recalled that there has been a protracted strike in the mills for the last few months.

CLOVE BOYCOTT

Bombay Merchants' Response To Women Volunteers' Appeal

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Picketing of clove-shops having been considered to be the last resort to deal with recalcitrant clove-dealers, the B.P.C.C. officials, it is learnt, have found measures which, judged by the results of Sunday, will be fairly successful.

In the morning a procession was taken into gullies and streets at Dana Bunder, centre of clove-dealers. Several Congress volunteers and Sevikas under Mrs. Safia Khan led the procession. As many as 200 shops were approached and the Congress officials succeeded in sealing bales of clove in nearly 20 shops.

It is gathered that volunteers with pledges on printed papers will start on a round from Monday (to-day) onwards.

Regular processions to persuade the Merchants to abide by the Congress resolutions will be taken from Monday onwards. The processions will last from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF CITY MERCHANT

Body Found On Rocks At Churchgate Reclamation

While the relatives of a city cloth merchant were scouring the city to find any clues of his disappearance on Sunday afternoon, the police were trying to solve a puzzle regarding the death of the man.

The cloth merchant who had gone out for a night stroll on Saturday, it is learnt, did not return home. The relatives became anxious. They lodged a complaint with the Princess Street Police.

On Sunday afternoon, the man's body was found on the rocks in the sea at the Churchgate Reclamation. The skull was found fractured.

The name of the merchant is Bhagwandas Danji. The body was later on identified by his uncle. It has been sent to the Government Chemical Analyser.

Change Of Programme At The Wellington

There is a change of programme at the Wellington from to-day (Monday) when the R.K.O. Radio Miracle Musical Romance "Gay Divorce" will be screened. It features Fred Astaire, Ginger Rogers, Edward Everett Horton and hundred lovely girls. "Gay Divorce" has many dance sensations and tuneful songs.

ECHO OF BR. SCIENTISTS' VISIT

Br. Association Records Complete Success Of Delegation To India

CALCUTTA, March 26.

The complete success that attended the visit of British scientists to India on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee session of the Indian Science Congress Association in January last was, the Associated Press learns, recorded in a resolution adopted by the Council of the British Association for the Cultivation of Science.

The resolution states: "This Council of the British Association have learned with gratification of the complete success that attended the visit of the scientific delegation to India, the members of which, through the invitation of the Indian Science Congress Association, were enabled to co-operate in its Jubilee meeting in Calcutta, to visit many places of scientific and historical interest in India, to become acquainted with the work of many Universities and other institutions, and to make or renew personal contacts with a large numbers of Indian scientific workers and leaders of thought.

"The Council are glad to hear of the opinion, widely expressed in India, that much good would result from the visit and this belief the Council heartily reciprocate.

"The Council desire to endorse the expressions of gratitude, which have already been transmitted, on behalf of the Delegation, to the Government of India, to all other participant authorities and individuals and very specially to the Executive of the Indian Science Congress."—A. P.

CONGRESS IN MYSORE

State Organisation Chief Meets Mahatma

BERBOI, March 27.

Mahatma Gandhi granted an interview yesterday to Mr. T. Sidhalingayya, President of the Mysore State Congress, when it is understood they discussed the question of the disaffiliation of the Mysore Congress Committee from the Indian National Congress in the light of the resolution passed at Haripura in that connection.

It is stated that the question of usage of the name "Congress" by the Mysore organisation is the subject of a controversy.

Mahatma Gandhi, however, is understood to have no objection to the Mysore organisation doing so.—A.P.

COCHIN WANTS EXEMPTION

From Proposed Stamp Duty On Cheques

ERANAKULAM, March 26.

Opinion in commercial circles in Cochin towards re-imposition of Stamp Duty on cheques is not unanimous. One section, though opposed in principle, lends support to the proposal lest Government of India should seek alternative measures affecting individuals as against corporate bodies. Another section considers that development of banking habits will be affected by the measure.

It is reported that the Dewan of Cochin may be approached with a request to make representations to the Government of India to exempt banks in the Cochin State from the operation of the measure, if it is possible.—A. P.

Move To Reorganise Three-generation-old Music Mandal

AMBITIOUS SCHEME FORMULATED: AWAITING PROVISION FOR SUITABLE HALL

Collections To Put Gayan Uttejak Mandal On Sound Footing Amount To Rs. 8,500

A generous response was given by the music-loving public of Bombay at the variety entertainment organised by the Gayan Uttejak Mandal, at the Regal Theatre, Bombay on Sunday morning, when the Maharana of Dharampur was present. The programme consisting of music and dance was of a high order.

Mrs. Frenny Cama, Honorary Secretary of the Mandal, thanking the public for their generosity, said in the course of her speech:

"Our Mandal came into existence about three generations ago. Its members were elderly and rich persons and the Mandal was made the medium of amusement and enjoyment of its members only. There were on our register eminent men like the late Mr. Dadabhoy Navroji, Sir Dinshaw Petit, Sir Byramji Jeejeebhoy, Sir Dhunjibhoy Bomonji, Mr. Hormusji Cama and Hon. Sir Phiroz C. Sethna who is happily still amongst us. Understanding the spirit of the time, we are reorganising and extending the scope of usefulness of the Mandal. We have employed an eminent professor and music is taught to pupils so that its acquisition may bring happiness in their homes and their circles of friends and relations. The mission of our amateur artistes will be to bring happiness to others. But at present, owing to lack of funds our institution is taken advantage of only by a few. We want that even poor pupils can avail themselves of the opportunities our classes offer by paying a nominal fee. It is to enable us to carry out this object that to-day's concert has been organised; also to give the public an idea of the capacity of our amateur artistes and at the same time infuse among Indian communities a love for music and need for its culture.

AMBITIOUS SCHEME

I may be permitted to state that we have a more ambitious scheme for popularising Indian music. At present our classes are conducted in premises which we have rented for the purpose. What is wanted is a suitable Hall for our classes. We want a home for our pupils to learn the divine art, and when the time comes we hope to appeal to the generosity of wealthy ladies and gentlemen to provide us with funds for having a home of our own where, besides giving tuitions to our pupils those who want to enjoy a pleasant repast may come and listen to the music of our pupils and professors.

LADIES' MUSICAL CIRCLE.

"We further propose to form a Ladies' Musical Circle in connection with our Society and we look forward for support from well-to-do people; we intend to seek the co-operation, goodwill and help of Ruling Princes in India, and their consorts to make the new Circle a successful and popular institution.

His Highness the Maharana of Dharampur speaking on the occasion felt glad that the Mandal had been in existence for three generations—a rare phenomenon in our country, and had done such fine work for its members and the public. "The more such Mandals we have in this city, the better will it be for our cultural life. I am a great believer in the spiritualising values of music in life, and a big commercial city like Bombay really needs such centres throughout its many wards.

"Your desire to popularise music among the poor and the lowly has my admiration and praise. That is how things should be. Art, especially music, cannot be the monopoly of the leisured few or the rich. It is a national heritage and, therefore, belongs to all.

"FOOD TO THE SOUL."

"To give food to the body is good, but to give food to the soul is better, and I consider the imparting music to poor children as a fine piece of religious work. I commend this idea to all sister institutions in this city.

"I am certain you will all join with me in congratulating Mrs. Cama and her fellow-workers in running this Mandal so well and in getting up this musical function in such a successful manner. I wish the Mandal a bright and prosperous career in the coming years, and let us hope that it will be able to celebrate its first centenary in a grander scale and under a better patronage. I thank you once again."

Mr. K. C. Dinshaw, President, thanked the Maharana and the members of the public for their support to the cause.

Mrs. Frenny Cama announced amidst cheers that the collections amounted to Rs. 8,500.

Jagannath Shankershet's Portrait In Corporation

The portrait of the late Hon. Jagannath Shankershet will be unveiled at the Corporation Hall by Dr. E Moses, Mayor of Bombay to-day (Monday), at 5-40 p. m. (S.T.) The Hon. Jagannath Shankershet Punya Tithi Mandal will give an "At Home" to the guests at the unveiling ceremony.

Take Active Interest In Congress Work

Gandhi Seva Sangh's Decision

But Let It Not Eclipse Constructive Programme, Urges Rajen Babu

BERBOI, March 27.

The Gandhi Seva Sangh adopted a resolution last night calling upon the Sangh members and other workers engaged in constructive programme to take an increasing and active interest in the work of the Congress and the Congress Ministries, with a view to creating an atmosphere conducive to the advancement of a constructive programme in the cause of non-violence.

No Ban On Politics

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, moving the resolution, explained that participation in politics by the members of the Sangh was not banned by the rules of the Sangh. To-day the political situation in the country demanded participation.

Babu's Warning

Babu Rajendra Prasad, who seconded the resolution, agreed with Sardar Patel as regards the need for participation in politics by the Sangh members, but added that their political activities should never eclipse the constructive programme of the Sangh.—A. P.

NON-VIOLENT APPROACH TO COMMUNAL PROBLEM

Kripalani Initiates Discussion

(DELAYED IN TRANSMISSION.)

BERBOI, March 26.

The discussion in the Gandhi Seva Sangh Conference unexpectedly turned into the question of solving the communal problem in a non-violent way on the arrival of Mahatma Gandhi this evening.

The talk which was initiated by Mr. J. B. Kripalani was on a strictly private nature and it is expected that in view of the importance of the problem, it will be continued further even if it means the suspension of other items on the Agenda.

Earlier the Conference adopted a resolution requesting such members of the Sangh, who last year were given a concession, as regards their quota of spinning, to complete it now.

The Conference also reiterated last year's resolutions on the need for the excavation of tanks and wells, provision of amenities to the villagers, and removal of untouchability.

A gathering of nearly 20,000 people heard Mr. Shankerrao Deo, and Mr. Kripalani, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, to-night. The speakers said that the poverty of India would be removed on the achievement of independence, which was the goal of the Congress. The differences among Indians were the biggest difficulty in the political progress of the country. The Congress Government would not be one of Hindus or Muslims or of any other caste or community, but it would be for the country as a whole.—A.P.

FOR HARIJAN UPLIFT WORK

Kasturba's Appeal At Women's Meeting

BERBOI, March 27.

Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi, addressing a women's meeting last evening emphasised the need for the better education of girls in any movement of social uplift and in the fight for India's freedom.

She referred to the Harijan problem, stating that Mahatma Gandhi was very much pained because the Harijans were not allowed into temples. She exhorted her audience to work in the cause of the Harijans.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel will address a public meeting on March 29 on the present political situation.

Gandhiji will meet the Utkal Congress Workers on March 29, when it is understood, the local Congress problems including the differences among Utkal Congress workers, will be discussed.—A. P.

France Prepares For Defence

HUGE INVESTMENT FOR GAS-MASKS & SHELTERS

Transport Facilities For Evacuation Of Paris In Emergency

PARIS, March 26.

The Minister for the Interior has decided to spend 2,700,000 sterling on the Air Defence of Paris.

The decision was taken at a meeting of the Cabinet Ministers with Prefects and Police chiefs.

The expenditure will include 200 million francs for gas-masks 135 million francs for construction of additional gas-proof shelters and 100 million to improve air-raid shelters.

It was also decided to introduce a Bill immediately to authorise special tax on the Seine Department to provide funds to improve roads out of Paris to facilitate the evacuation of the capital in an emergency.—Reuter.

FRACAS IN CITY

A group of about twenty Kamatis hurled stones, and shouted before the residence of a couple of Bhaiyas who had administered to two of them, it is learnt, a rebuke for their alleged objectionable behaviour in front of their place, a few hours earlier, on Sunday night.

As a result of the melee, six persons were injured and removed to the J. J. Hospital, and before more harm could be done, the Nagpada Police arrived on the scene.

By the time the Bhaiyas had locked themselves in. The Police patrolled the section, third Lane Kamatipura, for some time after.

Record Flight On Paris-London Route

PARIS, March 27.

The first machine of the new Air France fleet to be used on the Paris-London service made a record flight from Croydon to Paris, in 57 minutes, this morning. It left Croydon at 9.32 a.m., and landed at Le Bourget at 10-29 a.m. and covered 202 miles at an average speed of 213 miles an hour.—Reuter's Special.

Greek Ex-premier Dies

ATHENS, March 27.

Ex-Premier, M. Michalakopoulos died of heart failure.—Reuter's Special.

Bringing Health And Happiness To Children

MANY LIVES SAVED BY PROPAGANDA

Lady Lumley's Tribute To Work Of M. And C. W. Association

Lady Lumley paid a glowing tribute to the work of the Bombay Moffusil Maternity, Child Welfare and Health Council and the Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Association, at the annual meeting of the Associations held at the Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, Bombay, on Saturday morning.

The following were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year Lady Lumley, President; Lady Cowasji Jehangir, Chairman; Sir D. B. Cooper, Hon. Treasurer; Dr. H. V. Tilak, Dr. K. S. Mhaskar, Dr. Socrates Noronha, Hon. Secretaries and the following four Hon. Divisional Secretaries of the B. P. Baby and Health Week Association; Mrs. Jankibai, Bhat, (Poona, Maharashtra), Mr. A. N. Surve (Bombay Konkan) Rao Saheb Dr. S. P. Kumbakonam (Hubli, Karnatak) and Dr. Jacob E. Solomon (Ahmedabad, Gujarat).

Lady Cowasji Jehangir, Chairman of the Association, speaking earlier at the meeting, referred to the need for a Health Visitors' Service for the rural areas in the interest of mothers in rural areas and the welfare of babies as at present their lives were in the hands of ignorant and untrained women. She then referred to the Poona Health School started under the guidance of this Council and hoped that it would provide the right type of workers for one of the most vital health problems namely "healthy motherhood." She remarked that the Council had started several Dais Training Classes where young untrained women practising as Dais were given a modest training to enable them to practise with greater safety to the poor mother and her child.

Concluding she remarked that through their centres they were trying to bring to the notice of the poor women the necessity of family limitation as they believed "prevention was better than cure."

Dr. H. V. Tilak, the Provincial Secretary of the B. P. and Health Week Association, made an appeal to the Government that in the interests of rural welfare, special provision for health propaganda should be made and he, therefore, appealed for the provision of a separate demonstration motor van.

Dr. K. S. Mhaskar, Hon. Provincial Secretary of the B. P. Baby and Health Week Association made a statement regarding Nutrition Work on Cheap Balanced Diets conducted by the Association, of which the following is a gist:—

EXPERIMENTS CONTINUED

The experiments mentioned in the last year's and this year's annual report were continued. A second set of experiments on non-vegetarian diet was carried out last year at the David Sassoon Industrial School. A few changes were introduced to suit the local conditions and the conclusion was that with increasing cost of about a certain minimum, the advantages in growth and development did not show such wide discrepancies as the cost indicated. Analytical and experimental research in Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College Laboratories showed that addition of milk to a diet improved it to a great extent.

Much work remained still further to be done. The local food stuffs and their methods of preparation had yet to be investigated in the laboratory as well as in the field. All this meant money.

DONORS THANKED

The Trustees of Sir Dorabji Tata Trust had been pleased to continue the grant of Rs. 3,600 for the coming year and he had high hopes that it would be continued during subsequent years. They were grateful to the Trustees who had given that much needed help. They had also high hopes of the grant of the Indian Research Fund Association being continued hereafter. Thereafter investigation of foods, mainly of vegetarian origin which would meet requirements so as to obtain a graduation of nearly balanced diets for costs lower than Rs. 6 per month, was proposed to be conducted.

The authorities of Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College and of the Haffkine Institute were thanked for the facilities and help they gave.

Dr. H. V. Tilak offered a few remarks on the Budget that had been duly proposed and seconded. The sum of Rs. 7,000 was provided for a motor van and application was made to the Government for the same. At present this cinema unit, models and other exhibits, weighing about 22 maunds, were being sent as the luggage in passenger trains or steamers in charge of the operator. The material could not be sent by goods train or by cargo steamers as the risk of damage was great. In the interior of the districts, the exhibits had frequently to be taken in bullock carts as well. All this caused great delay and expense, and it was to save this and thus enable more Local Committees to order their material that they had applied for a motor van.

CAR WANTED

The subject of Rural Health including as it did sanitation, maternity and child welfare, nutrition and prohibition was so wide and of such an importance that it should be presented to the villager separately. He was likely to be confused rather than enlightened if all the problems affecting rural health were pressed on his attention at one and the same time. It would be very difficult for the villager whose level of education was low, to develop sufficient interest in each problem, unless it was presented to him separately and sufficient time was given to him to see and think about what was being demonstrated, and the organizers of the motor van also could not do justice to all the problems during the short stay of the van in a village group. We therefore, suggested that this health propaganda should be done independently, wherever possible, and a separate motor truck should be provided with the necessary material. It was not difficult for a rural area to have programme for two days at a time twice or thrice a year, each programme being devoted to a separate problem bearingg on rural uplift.

In the note to the budget they had applied for a special grant of Rs. 3,000 that was being received from year to year, and which was being spent on models or films in accordance with the specific instructions of Government. It was not possible to carry on this propaganda unless they had sufficient material kept up to date by the inclusion of new models and cinema films year by year.

ECONOMICALLY MANAGED

Seconding the motion for considering the budget of the B. P. Baby and Health Week Association Dr. J. N. Karande pointed out that it had developed an all-India position, and asked the Government to give liberal help to such an institution. The association was getting its office work of three institutions done very economically and suggested the provision of a motor to cover transport expense.

Referring to the annual reports and accounts, Mr. K. S. Jatar, appealed the public for co-operation and forget individual differences, and suggested to have the next general meeting at Poona.

Mrs. Fay, B. T. moved the adoption of the Budget of the Presidency Association. Mr. A. C. Patel proposed the names of members for the Executive Committee of the association and its Bombay Branch, which was seconded and carried.

Certificates and gold medals in First Aid, Hygiene and Sanitation and Home Nursing were distributed by Her Excellency.

Lady Lumley's Address

In the course of her remarks Her Excellency Lady Lumley observed:—

At the outset she complimented Lady Cowasji Jehangir on the keen interest she was taking in the Association, and the three Associations on their work in amelioration of the poor, in co-operation with the Red Cross Association and the Poona Seva Sadan.

"The work," she observed, "that this Moffusil Maternity and Child Welfare Association is doing is to my mind absolutely essential to women and children of the poorer classes of this country, and I do hope that the general public will realise its importance and give it the support both morally and financially that it deserves."

Referring to the "preventive" side of the activities of the Association, Lady Lumley remarked 'Important as it is to cure people, it is a thousand times better to prevent them getting ill, and so much can be done by explaining some of the simplest things about hygiene and clean lines, and I feel sure that there is no better way of bringing this home to people and specially to children than by Cinema shows and lantern slides. I am delighted to learn that so much has been done that way.

"There is no doubt that it is the children you want to get at because if you can instil some of the simplest health rules into their minds you will be laying the foundation of a better and stronger generation."

Referring to the Health Exhibitions and Health Classes organised by the Association, and the special work done among the mill-workers, she hoped that they would have far-reaching results.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS TO CHILDREN.

"There is great scope," she continued," and much more could be done if we had more money, but never forget that all the work you do in this direction is truly appreciated by the women who benefit by it and, I know, that you will feel rewarded by the knowledge that owing to the work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Association the many lives are being saved and that the work and the propaganda of the Baby Health Week Association saves much suffering and bring health and happiness to many children who otherwise would not have it."

TO SUSPEND OR CONTINUE

Majlis-i-Ahrar Working Committee Considers Shahidgunj Problem

LAHORE, March 27.

The question whether the Civil Resistance in connection with the Shahidgunj launched by the Majlis-I-Ahrar on December 17, last should be continued or suspended in view of the Premier's statement in the Punjab Assembly on the subject is being discussed to-day by the Working Committee of the Majlis-I-Ahrar "in camera." No decision is expected before midnight.

Among those, who are participating in the discussion are Choudhary Afzalhaq, Mr. Attaullashah Bukhari, Sahibzada Failuhassan, Choudhri Abdulaziz Begowalia, Mr Abdulqayum and others.

SUNDAY'S ARRESTS.

Two Jathas of volunteers, Blue shirts and Red shirts, marched in procession to-day from Shalimar Gardens, where a big Muslim Mela (fair) was being held, towards Shahidgunj to say prayers. A large number of Muslims followed the Satyagrahis, who were arrested near the City Kotwali.—A.P.

SECURITY DEMAND ON PUNJAB WEEKLY

"Sadaqit" Editor Bound Down For Year

GUJRAT, March 27.

Orders have been pronounced by Lala Lakhmi Chand, Additional District Magistrate, Gujrat in the security proceedings under Section 108, Criminal Procedure Code against Sheikh Abdul Malik, editor and printer and publisher of local weekly "Sadaqit," which was suspended publication as the Government had ordered to deposit a sum of Rs. 500 as a security.

The Court has bound him down in sum of Rs. 1,000 for a period of one year.—A.P.

SECEDERS ASKED TO RESIGN

Demonstration In Support Of Huq Ministry

CALCUTTA, March 27.

In pursuance of an appeal issued by the leaders of the Muslim community, the "All Bengal Huq Ministry Day" was observed today in the City and Suburbs, when thousands of Muslims paraded the streets of Calcutta, with Green Flags and shouting slogans in support of the present Ministry. Numerous processions were taken out from different parts of the City and Suburbs in the afternoon and terminated at the Mahomed Ali Park, where at 5 p.m. a meeting was held under the Presidency of Maulana Akram Khan, M.L.C.

Various speakers addressing the meeting in Urdu condemned those members of the Assembly, who recently seceded from the Coalition (Ministerial) party and said that the entire Muslim community had full faith in the Coalition Ministry. They demanded the resignation of the seceders as the latter had violated their pledge given at the time of their election.

Maulana Akram Khan, President, demanded that the seceders who were returned on the League ticket should immediately resign and seek re-election.

After the meeting the entire crowd, numbering over 20,000 formed processions, returning to their respective quarters, shouting "Long live the Huq Ministry."—A.P.

Seoni (Malwa)—A Municipal Election Board has been formed on March 20 under the Congress instructions in the presence of Pandit Benimadhavji Awasthi, President Hoshangabad District Congress Committee

Islam's Exemplary Tolerance Through Ages

Part Of Diplomatic Game To Attribute To Its Intolerance

"No religion should be judged by the actions of its followers. It should be valued by its original principles as enunciated by its founder. The intolerance plea mooted in certain quarters has its origin only in interested alien forces which aim at "divide and rule".

So said Mr. Yasin Nurie, Minister of Public Works, presiding over the meeting of the Travancore Union, which was held at Nappoo Hall, Matunga, on Sunday morning.

"Islam is not intolerant", was the subject of the lecture delivered by Mr. C. Raju, a Travancore Christian, on the occasion.

The speaker said that there was a special reason for his being chosen to speak on a subject of the above nature—he being a Christian would not take sides. But his task was difficult, especially, when one took into account the early struggles between Christianity and Islam. But he was not going to dwell on them.

The marvellous progress of Islam into regions where the sister religion, Christianity, with all its resources, could not make any headway spoke for itself—of its unique nature.

EXEMPLARY TOLERANCE

The instance provided in the siege of Jerusalem by Islamic forces, when an attack on Christian religion or buildings was held inviolate, specifically connoted its tolerant attitude. Unlike the Roman or Persian Empires, Islam treated its subjects of whatever religions denominations in a fair manner. This exemplary treatment could not be thought of under the existing empires. It was a contrast to the inquisitorial times in Europe, when scores of thousands of people were even burnt alive.

Interested Christian critics who looked at the matter from a perverted angle were responsible for setting up the intolerance plea, which was blindly followed by some Hindu critics, who had made an exception in the case of Akbar only.

"Highly inflammable material" was spun by the diplomatic spider web of the West and was exported to India conveniently through the "priesthood" to be made use of in places which were ripe for it or else were to be ripened. The speaker then cited various authorities, like Shibley, Farishta and contended that it was not only Akbar who was tolerant towards Hinduism and its culture, but there were several others as well who preceded him.

Phirozeshah and Jehangir were very much interested in Indian classics and religion. Ibrahim, Adilshah of Deccan abandoned Persian for Hindi as his court language.

TRAVANCORE'S LEAD

Minister Nurie said he was proud of Travancore not only for its beauty but for its lead in several directions, including the lead it gave in the women's movement. He was glad that their Union had progressed in a direction which similar unions could follow up and thus enlighten the people.

An erroneous impression was being created through propaganda that Islam was intolerant and that the Britisher was there only to protect the warring religions. He wanted to draw their attention to the fate of the original inhabitants of Australia and America who were more or less extinct. There was no such parallel in the history of Islam. The very spirit of Islam breathed tolerance. The Prophet had recognised his predecessors in religion, for he referred to them in the very first verse of the Quoran. He prayed to God, whom he referred to as the "Lord of the Worlds" in general terms, and asked Him to guide them in the right path, the path which He had in the past favoured. He only advocated fighting, to stop persecution and that too only till the cause of it was removed."

THE WAY OF IMPERIALISM

Continuing the speaker said, "Whatever else was attributed to Islam was part of a diplomatic game.

The pan-Islam bogey which was exploited a decade ago was not there now. It was an alarm to Hindus. Now, the cry was raised that Islam was in danger! That was also a bogey, averred the speaker.

Concluding the speaker said, Palestine was doing quite well before the British were there, but now passions ran high. Why? Because now Palestine had to be partitioned with a corridor for the British where they had their oil-line! The issue was transparent. That was the way of Imperialism.

ABYSSINIA STILL AFLAME

Increasing Opposition To Italian Regime

(From Our Correspondent)

DJIBOUTI, (By Mail).

In western Ethiopia and specially near the Soudan frontier many engagements have been fought between the Italian and Ethiopians and the latter have been able to occupy more important positions, having defeated the Italians.

SURPRISE ATTACK

Because the garrison of Galabat were surrounded, the Italians from Goordar sent some reinforcements on lorries. As they had insufficient transport for this purpose they sent half of the troops on lorries. These people got down in a place on the way and sent back the lorries for other troops. There was no sign of the Ethiopians any where, but it seems that as soon as the lorries departed and the soldiers were encamping, they were suddenly attacked and were not even given a chance to get their arms and defend themselves. They were all killed and their arms taken away. So when the rest of Italian reinforcements arrived they found only corpses and at once beat a retreat. 22 Italian lorries with benzine for Galabat from Tessine in Eritrea were also waylaid. The troops and drivers were killed and their arms taken.

Dedjaz Mash Admason occupied Dabat, a most important position near Galabat.

Dedjaz Mash Banglu is busy in Rosaires Province and he has destroyed the garrison of Kobosha after a very heavy onslaught from all sides.

WAMBAIRA CAPTURED

Wambaira which is famous for rich gold bearing soil and is situated between Lakamto and Goljam has also been retaken by the Ethiopians. Two German Civil Engineers were working there and one of them had gone to Sudan to bring his wife when the town was retaken after heavy and stubborn fighting. This Engineer was informed of his brother's death on the way and returned back to Sudan.

Another heavy fight is reported from Ginda Barat which is about 50 or 60 miles to the north of Addis Ababa. Continuous fighting took place there for many nights from 8th March and the Italian losses are said to be more than five thousand killed and many more wounded. Seventy-six Italian officers are said to have been killed there. Ethiopians have also lost many thousands but gained a very important victory. Trains full of wounded soldiers pass from here and although they are not allowed to speak to any one here, they have lately been telling every one of the journalists at Suez and Port Said what is happening in Ethiopia.

ITALIAN REPRISALS

Italians in the way of reprisals have been capturing the Ethiopians in Harrar Province. These people had surrendered themselves long ago and were all without arms. Because the Italians had to show something to the people who had lost confidence that they were doing something, so they went and arrested these disarmed men from villages, filled 11 lorries and brought them to Dire Dawa proudly proclaiming every where that they had captured these rebels. But they forgot that many of these Ethiopians were well-known to the people of Dire Dawa and knew the facts after seeing the prisoners. Now the town people are all horrified and do not know when their term may arrive.

AIR PROPAGANDA

Italians have been throwing leaflets by aeroplanes over Tigre, Gojjam and Gondar provinces telling these people that they are independent and the Italians will not interfere with them in future, but these people know the Italian promises now and they have answered by blowing to pieces the big bridge built on Abbai River (Blue Nile) between Gondar and Gojjam by the Portugese centuries ago. So this road from Asmara to Addis Ababa is now unpassable.

The Italians have issued a fresh regulation ordering every house in Ethiopia to have Italian flag and photos of Mussolini and the Fascist Grand Council and for this each and every one has to pay 150 Lire. This way is sought to replenish their stock of Lire to pay the soldiers who are passing in thousands every week for Addis Ababa.

GRAND STOCK-TAKING
sale
OPENS ON MONDAY, 28th MARCH
12½% to 50% Reductions

SILKS & SAREES

JUST NOTE
NEW PRICES
Real Silk Chiffon at Rs. 1/8 yd
Fine Georgette at Rs. 1-10-0 yd.
Real Silk Heavy Georgette at Rs. 1/14 yd
Various Other Silks at Re. 0-12-0 yd
Printed Sarees From Rs. 6
Embroidered Sarees from Rs. 6

GENT'S REQUISITES

Striped Silk Shirts at Rs. 3/
Best Washing Silk Suits at Rs. 15/0
Pyjama Suits From Rs. 2/0

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A real opportunity for collectors. Curios of all description at reduced prices from 25 per cent to 30 per cent. Beautiful Persian and Indian Carpets offered at alluring prices. Indian Modern Carpets made to order to suit your colour scheme. Prices from Rs. 9/- per sq. yard.

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INVALUABLE for SINGERS, SMOKERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS.
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A Raleigh bicycle ends all your cycling troubles. You will forget about breakdowns and riding discomfort when you own a Raleigh. These swift smooth-running machines are designed by expert engineers to last a lifetime. For years of reliability and miles of tireless cycling there's only one choice—a Raleigh.

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RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

TORNADO HAVOC IN MADRAS VILLAGE

TENKASI (Madras Presy.), March, 26.

Following a thunder and heavy shower, considerable havoc has been caused in Tenkasi. An old Muslim and a child, aged about one, were struck dead by lightning in South Kolkava Street.—United Press.

K. E. Anti-T. B. Fund

NEW DELHI, March 26.

The fifth list of subscription in response to the appeal of Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow for the King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund, collected and paid for in Delhi Province, totals Rs. 3,483-6-3, which, together with Rs 35,372-4-9 previously acknowledged, brings the grand total to Rs. 38,855-11-0.—United Press

THREE-FOLD FIGHT AGAINST T. B.

(Continued from Page 1)

or status in life and irrespective of creed or race who have the welfare of India at heart.

NEW ASSOCIATION.

"Think of the new Tuberculosis Association, to be known as the all-India Anti-Tuberculosis Association, as a sun high in the heavens, sending out its powerful rays to heal and succour all those who come within its orbit and give me your utmost in service for your afflicted brother and sisters. You and I together go forward and together. We will achieve success.

"Contributions may be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, the King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund, Viceroy's House, New Delhi, or to the Honorary Treasurers of Provincial Committees and sums, however small, will be gratefully received."—A. P.

VITAL TO WORKERS' INTERESTS

Prevention Of Strikes And Lockouts

B. P. C. C. Labour Secretaries' Memorandum On Proposed Legislation

The Labour Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have submitted the following memorandum on the proposed legislation of Congress Ministry on the subject of Prevention of Strikes and Lockouts:

We are sorry there has been considerable delay in the submission of our Committee's views but the delay was due to the proper and careful consideration of this very important piece of legislation.

Our Committee has carefully considered the various provisions of the bill in all their implications. We sincerely congratulate the Ministry in this Province on their efforts to implement, as expeditiously as they can, the promises which the Congress has given to the masses of electorates in this country.

'FAIR DEAL' FOR WORKERS

The basic principle of this proposed legislation is to substitute conciliation and mutual goodwill in place of suspicion and mutual distrust between the employers and the employed in the industry and it is needless to say that this is in accordance with the policy of your government so unequivocally adumbrated in the Government's 'inter alia' stated:—

"With regard to trade disputes, Government are determined to pursue an active policy with a view to maintaining industrial peace in the Presidency, endeavouring all the time to see that the workers obtain a fair deal. It is the intention of Government to promote legislation aiming at the prevention of strikes and lockouts as far as possible. The basis of this legislation would be the requirement that no reduction in wages or other change in conditions of employment to the disadvantage of the workers should take effect till they have had sufficient time and opportunity for having the facts and merits of the proposed change examined and all avenues of peaceful settlement of the dispute explored either through the channel of voluntary negotiation, conciliation or arbitration or by the machinery of the law. A corresponding obligation would rest on the workers in respect of demands on their behalf."

We cannot deny that the proposed legislation is a genuine attempt to redeem the promise made in that declaration.

Coming to the numerous intricate details of this bill, our Committee desire to make some observations which will be helpful to you in the final drafting of the bill. We presume that this measure is not yet given its proper legislative form as we notice that certain provisions require to be further clarified. Our observations therefore, are bound to be in the nature of suggestions which, if accepted, will have to be put in proper legal phraseology. We now deal with this Legislation clause by clause.

TRADE UNIONS

SECTION III:

According to the scheme of this legislation, three kinds of Trade Unions are contemplated: namely (1) mere Registered Trade Unions (2) Recognised Unions and (3) Recognised Unions with approved arbitration procedure. The word "Union" in the first line of this Section must necessarily mean "Registered Union" and not any union although not registered. The section as it stands gives very wide option to employers on two points: (1) They can refuse recognition even to a most representative union and (2) They can encourage and recognize unions of the type of "Company Unions" which will be suitable instruments of the employing classes. We can quite realise that for fostering a real atmosphere of conciliation, employ cannot be legally forced to recognize a union which is always on unfriendly terms with them but a free choice to them in this connection must not degenerate into a licence to start mush-room unions and then to recognise them. To safeguard against this danger of spurious unions some kind of restriction has got to be introduced. Our Committee suggest that for a union to be registered as "Recognized Union" it must have at least 10 per cent of the total number of workmen employed in the industry concerned in particular centre. This will act as a good check on unions of a doubtful character.

SECTION IV:

This section refers to an agreement between a union and an employer, on the basis of which the union shall be registered as a recognized union with an approved arbitration procedure. Such a union must necessarily be a recognized union under section III of the bill or else it is possible that there will be two unions one recognised under section III and the other recognized under Section IV, working in the same industry in one centre, which certainly is not the purpose of this legislation. Surely you do not contemplate more than one recognized union either registered merely as a recognized union or as a recognized union with an approved arbitration procedure, in one industry at one centre. The union that enters into an agreement must, therefore, be, in the first instance a recognized union under Clause III. We can realise the difficulty when a federation of unions is to be dealt with. We must, however find a solution of this difficulty in some other arrangement.

SUB-CLAUSE (C) OF CLAUSE (2) OF SECTION IV:

This is a very wholesome provision. This will be an additional inducement to representative unions to seek registration under section IV of the bill.

SECTION V:

This section must be read with sub-Clause (c) of Clause (2) of Section IV, 20 per cent of total possible membership must be the minimum required for recognition but if there is another union with larger membership it has naturally to be preferred.

SECTION VIII CLAUSE (3):

The registration of agreements provided in this section is a most welcome feature. It is common experience that when agreements are made orally, later on they give rise to different intepretations and this in itself becomes a dispute. It is in the larger interests of workers themselves that these agreements are properly registered.

SECTION VIII CLAUSE (4):

This clause requires to be a little modified. It may happen that some of the workmen affected by the proposed change may be members of a recognised union and yet the agreement arrived at may not be accepted. In the event of an agreement being unacceptable to a majority of the workers affected, it must not be enforced. Some method ought to be devised to ascertain whether the proposed agreement is acceptable to a majority of workmen or not.

The Committee suggest the addition of a new Section requiring the consent of the majority of workmen affected for any change agreement or settlement in this and the following sections. The method suggested in Clause (8) of this section should be made applicable in cases where there is a contention and where such contention is brought to the notice of the Labour Officer and the Chief conciliator.

SECTION VIII CLAUSE (6):

This is a good safeguard against a hasty and one-sided action on the part of the employer but it has not been provided how the objection is to be raised. "Or" in the second line requires clarification.

SECTION IX CLAUSE (3).

This is giving too much power to the Labour Officer. Our Committee suggest that workmen should be allowed, in the first instance, to nominate their representatives in some prescribed manner failing which the Labour Officer should come in.

SECTION XXI:

Our Committee suggest that the maximum period of an agreement under this Section should not be more than three years. In addition to this there should be a proviso enabling either party to abrogate the agreement in circumstances which are abnormal, extraordinary and unforeseen.

SECTION XXII CLAUSE (1)

Second proviso is very comprehensive and under the cover of this proviso suspension of industry can be brought in. Our Committee feel that the proviso ought to be further clarified. Our Committee, however, makes it clear that they are not opposed to political strikes.

SECTION XXXIII:

It is not clear from this section whether the fine is in addition to his losing the wages for the period of default.

Coming back to Section IV of the bill, our Committee suggest that just as a provision is made for the union and the employer to come to an agreement regarding arbitration and then to get the union registered as a recognized union with an approved arbitration procedure, it must be left open to either party to get out of this agreement if the party so doing finds that the agreement does not conduce to its interests. It is necessary to provide a way out and that can be done by prescribing a suitable method.

We have tried to comment upon these section of the bill which in our opinion are very vital to the interests of workers. Many suggestions can be made about other less important sections but we are sure this can be done when the bill is put in a proper legislative form.

WHITE LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

A few days' application of this medicine cures white leprosy and leucoderma radically. Get rid of these horrible diseases by application of this medicine in spite of failure by hundreds of Hakims, Doctors, Kavirajes and advertisers Rs. 500 rewarded if proved fallible. Price Rs. 2

BIRTH CONTROL

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VAIDYARAJ AKHIL KISHORE RAM.
No. 19, P. O. KATRI SARAI, (Gaya).

EDUCATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION

(Continued from Page 6.)

versely criticised from many quarters, the general opinion in the country seems to be that it has heralded the dawn of a new era in National Education, and, as such, must be given a fair and sincere trial. Since I have had the privilege of being closely connected with its beginning, and of studying it from close quarters, I can say without any fear or favour that the Scheme contains immense potentialities of not only educational but national reconstruction, provided it is worked out intelligently and resourcefully with faith and determination. To begin with, only a few experimental schools will have to be started in each Province and it will take about a quarter of a century before the new type of primary schools can be established all over the country. The experiment will have to be tried first in the rural areas, and consequently the cities will have to wait for some years before the new scheme can be launched there as well. More over, even in the rural areas, it will not be possible to wean away suddenly the boys who are studying in the existing primary schools. They will have to pass through the old framework, and should be considered as lost to the new method. The present secondary schools will also have to go on for many more years to come, before they can be swallowed up by the new type of primary schools, which will be, more or less, like the present High Schools, without English. The Education Ministers should not, therefore, content themselves with starting a few experimental schools of the new kind in their respective provinces. They will have to tackle the problem of the existing educational institutions by trying to reduce the 'necessary evil' to the minimum, and thus, preparing the ground for the advent of the new System.

The following are some of my suggestions to the Hon. Education Ministers:

Primary Schools

1. The condition of the present primary schools under the Local Self-Government is deplorable. The Education Depts. should, therefore, try to establish closer connection with these schools, and ameliorate their general condition regarding the staff, buildings, and supervision.
2. Some kind of hand-work should be made compulsory. I suggest spinning and clay-modelling to begin with.
3. The unscientific hours of study from 11 a. m. to 5 p.m. should be changed, and morning and afternoon shifts should be introduced. This change in time is bound to have a wholesome effect on the health of the children.
4. The medium of instruction must be the language of the Province or the District (in case of polylingual provinces), and mother-tongue should be taught as a compulsory subject. For example, in a Marathi-speaking district in C. P., it is unnecessary to have Hindi and Urdu primary schools.

High Schools

1. As in the case of primary schools, the medium of instruction must be the language of the Province or District.
2. English should be made an optional subject and the course should be made more utilitarian, as suggested by Messrs. Abbot and Wood, in their report on 'Vocational Education.'
3. Craft-work must be made a compulsory subject. Carding, spinning, weaving, can be easily introduced.
4. Commerce, Agriculture and Horticulture should be provided for as optional subjects in as many schools as possible. Naturally, the Government Schools must take the lead in this direction.
5. The morning and afternoon shifts must be introduced in all the schools. Of course, the time will have to be varied according to the change of seasons.
6. Military Training should be made compulsory. The object should be to discipline the boys rather than infuse the spirit of violence.
7. Government should follow the policy of leaving Secondary Education to private education societies, by closing down the Government schools, especially at places where there are sufficient well-managed private schools.
8. Government should see that only good text-books are prescribed, and they should not be changed unless some decidedly better books are available. If possible, the Government itself should undertake the publication of text-books to avoid nasty competition among the private publishers. In any case, the Government must charge a reasonable percentage of profits over the sales of text-books. The prices of text-books should also be controlled by the Education Departments.
9. More attention should be paid to the health of the students, and each school must have a health-officer to examine the boys medically, at least twice during each session.

University Education

1. Vernacular medium of instruction should be introduced in the Colleges and Universities, as early as possible, by getting suitable text-books prepared in the provincial languages.
2. Government should encourage technical colleges of Commerce, Agriculture, Engineering etc., and leave the Art colleges to private enterprise.
3. Compulsory military Training should be introduced in the Colleges with a view to discipline the students and form efficient Volunteer Corps.
4. The degrees of National Universities like Kashi Vidyapith, Gujrat Vidyapith, Jamia Millia Islamia must be recognised by the Governments, immediately.

This is a bare outline of the suggestions that I venture to make to the various Education Ministers in the hope that they will receive prompt attention.

Arduous Task Before Congress Ministers

Nagindas Urges Strengthening Of Organisation During National Week In City

The monthly Flag salutation ceremony was held at the Congress House on Sunday, when Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Vice-President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, unfurled the tricolour.

Mr. Nagindas Master said that it was not a year since the Congress had fought the elections and had come out triumphant, having secured majorities in seven out of eleven Provinces. At that time, the success of the Congress was spoken of everywhere and the future course was being discussed. The question of forming the Ministries was agitating the country this time last year.

JUSTLY PROUD

Looking back now the nation could feel justly proud at the achievements of the Congress Ministers. Even in Provinces, where the Congress had no majority, Congress influence had penetrated. Assam, Sind and even Bengal had come under the effective influence of the Congress.

PUBLIC CONFIDENCE

Since the Congress had decided to capture the legislatures, the Congress had moved very rapidly, and people felt that their own Government was in office, notwithstanding the serious handicaps imposed by the Government of India Act. And Congress Ministers had fully justified that feeling on the part of the public.

The work before them, however, was arduous and they should keep up a brisk pace so that progress could be quickened.

Immediately before them was the National Week Celebration which was to commence from April 5, during which the Congress membership should be pushed forward and every one should bestir himself or herself and do his or her part.

He then introduced Mrs. Laxmibai Thuse, M.L.A. (Poona), and said that she was an enthusiastic Congress worker and had won against a strong rival in the elections.

STAND BY MINISTERS

Mrs. Laxmibai Thuse said she would content herself with saying that they should remember the glorious past associated with the Congress Flag, and go ahead with their programme. Under that banner Congress had fought the nation's battle and the Congress Ministers were now in office. It was the duty of every one to support the Ministers fully and loyally and help them in carrying out the vast programme before them.

The forthcoming session of the Petlad Taluka Praja Mandal (States' People's Conference) will be held in the village of Bakrol on April 3rd next, with Darbar Gopaldas Desai in the chair.

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Bottles of 25 Chocolates Re. 1; 50's Re. 1-12; and 100's Rs. 3 each also in small Trial Packets of 3 Chocolates Annas 2 only.

Obtainable of all Chemists and dealers everywhere.

For trial Sample apply P. O Box 33, KARACHI (India).

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED
Bombay, March 26

B I S N ss Bankura of 1886 reg tons, Captain C L Hazeldine arrived from Calcutta via Madras and Colombo with general and explosive cargo.

T Morrison ss Pundit of 3199 reg tons Captain E G Duncan arrived from Calcutta via Madras and Malabar Coast Ports and Calicut with coal and general cargo.

P and O S N ss Maloja of 12792 reg tons, Captain R C Dane arrived from Brisbane via Sydney, Hobart, Melbourne, Adelaide, Freemantle and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N ss Vasna of 2026 reg tons, Captain W F Putt arrived from Basrah via Khoramshahr, Abadan, Bushire and Karachi with passengers, troops and general cargo

P and O S N ss Soudan of 3477 reg tons, Captain C L Collings arrived from Rotterdam via Antwerp, London, Southampton, Port Said and Aden with general cargo.

B I S N ss Chyebassa of 4022 reg tons, Captain W Dewhirst arrived from Calcutta with coal and general cargo.

Andrew Yule ss Gran of 1152 reg tons Captain J Augestad arrived from Calcutta with cargo of coal.

SAILED

B I S N ss Vita of 1955 reg tons, Captain F Harrison sailed for Karachi via Cutch Mandvi and Port Okha with passengers and general cargo.

Anglo Iranian Oil ss British Architect of 4394 reg tons, Captain G C Oxley sailed for Abadan with local cargo.

B I S N ss Itinda of 3964 reg tons, Captain W Hemmings sailed for Mombassa in water ballast.

B I S N ss Hatipara of 4893 reg tons, Captain J C L Horner sailed for Karachi via Bhavnagar and Kathiawar Ports with local and same bottom cargo.

P and O S N ss Maloja of 12792 reg tons, Captain R C Dane sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

T Morrison ss Bahadur of 3397 reg tons, Captain C R Harrison sailed for Calcutta via Cannanore and Coast Ports with local and same bottom cargo.

L Triestino ss Mauly of 3418 reg tons Captain A Selvaggro sailed for Genoa and Marseilles via Aden with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

Eastern Telegrap Cable Ship Lady Denison Pender of 841 reg tons, Captain E K Devis sailed for High Seas in water ballast.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 26-3-38.

S S Stavros (L D) for Port Said

S S Elysia (Anc Line) for Karachi Marmagoa, Kathiawar Ports and Europe and American Ports

S S Birkenfels (L E) for Karachi.

S S City of Hongkong (K N) for Antwerp, Dunkerk, Liverpool and Glasgow via Karachi, Port Sudan and Port Said.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

Alexandra Dock

Bombay, March 26

1 City of Khios 3537 New York 27-3 F F Campbell
7 Soudan 3477 Yokohama 29-3 M M
11 California 9930 Liverpool 31-3 Anchor Line
16 British Architect 4394 Abadan 26-3 Anglo I. Oil
14 Mauly 3418 Genoa 26-3 L Triestino
15 Himalaya Maru 3187 Japan 29-3 O S K Kaisha
16 Takliwa 3742 Durban 30-3 M M
17 Lady D Pender 841 N F, N F, Hill Son and Knox

Victoria Dock

2 Gairsoppa 3227 Rangoon 28-3 M M
6 Oostcappelle 348 Malabar Coast 27-3 Merchant S N

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Jalakrishna 3075 Rangoon 26-3 Scindia S N
M El Madina 1628 Jeddah N F Scindia S N
K Islami 3617 Calcutta 28-3 T Morrison
N/O Jalarathna 2326 N F, N F, Scindia S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Strathallan 7-4-38 P and O S N
Soudan 25-3-38 M M
Strathnaver 14-4-38 P and O S N
Cathay 21-4-38 P and O S N
Corfu 31-3-38 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 31-3-38 P and O S N
FROM HULL
Kioto 25-3-38 J Finlay
FROM LIVERPOOL
Elysia 27-3-38 Anchor Line
City of Hongkong 28-3-38 K Nixon
FROM HAMBURG
Birkenfels 28-3-38 L Edwards
Kybfels 2-4-38 L Edwards
FROM GOTHENBURG
Ganton 5-4-38 L Edwards
FROM NEW YORK
Pres Polk 14-4-38 F F Campbell
Pres Harrison 31-3-38 F F Campbell
FROM TRIESTE
Conte Verde 20-4-38 L Triestino
FROM GENOA
Victoria 29-3-38 L Triestino
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Ryuyo Maru 30-3-38 N Y Kaisha
Borneo Maru 8-4-38 O S Kaisha
Conte Rosso 14-4-38 L Triestino
Venice Maru 25-3-38 Volkart Bros
Napier Maru 26-3-38 O S Kaisha
Conte Biancamano 31-3-38 L Triestino
Nagat Maru 22-3-38 N Y Kaisha
Mirzapore 26-3-38 P and O S N
FROM BASRA
Bamora 31-3-38 M M
Vasna 26-3-38 M M
FROM SYDNEY
Strathallan 7-4-38 P and O S N
FROM DURBAN
Taira 16-4-38 M M
Kenya 2-4-38 M M
FROM AKYAB
Surada 28-3-38 M M
FROM CALCUTTA
Chyebassa 29-3-38 M M
Gambhir 3-4-38 M M
Rambha 4-4-38 M M
FROM BASSEIN
Gharinda 28-3-38 M M
FROM RANGOON
Jalaveera 26-3-38 Scindia S N
FROM KARACHI
Vita 31-3-38 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Viceroy of India 2-4-38 P and O S N
Somali NF P and O S N
Strathmore 9-4-38 P and O S N
Strathnaver 16-4-38 P and O S N
Narkunda 23-4-38 P and O S N
Stratheden 30-4-38 P and O S N
FOR LIVERPOOL
Elysia 15-4-38 Anchor Line
City of Simla 4-4-38 K Nixon
City of Hongkong 21-4-38 K Nixon
California 31-3-38 Anchor Line
FOR NEW YORK
Pres Harrison 1-4-38 F F Campbell
City of Khios 27-3-38 F F Campbell
Venice Maru 27-3-38 Volkart Bros
Pres Polk 15-4-38 F F Campbell
FOR TRIESTE
Conte Rosso 14-4-38 L Triestino
FOR GENOA
Conte Biancamano 31-3-38 L Triestino
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Nagato Mar 5-4-38 N Y Kaisha
Conte Verde 20-4-38 L Triestino
Napier Maru 11-4-38 O S Kaisha
Ryuyo Maru 13-4-38 N Y Kaisha
Himalaya Maru 29-3-38 O S Kaisha
Cortu 31-3-38 P and O S N
Victoria 29-3-38 L Triestino
Borneo Maru 23-4-38 O S Kaisha
Soudan 28-3-38 M M
FOR SYDNEY
Strathallan 7-4-38 P and O S N
FOR BASRA
Bankura 30-3-38 M M
Vasna 31-3-38 M M
FOR DURBAN
Kenya 13-4-38 M M
Takliwa 30-3-38 M M
FOR JEDDAH
El Madina N F Scindia S N
FOR RANGOON
Gairsoppa 28-3-38 M M
FOR CALCUTTA
Islami 29-3-38 T Morrison
FOR KARACHI
Vita 2-4-38 M M
Birkenfels 3-4-38 L Edwards
B I GENERAL LANDING DATES
S S Mauly 24-3-38
S S California 24-3-38
S S Tungsha 25-3-38

EXPORTS

S S Soudan for Kobe: 300 bales raw cotton S R Tulshan; 9 cases bristles D Abraham

For Hongkong: 53 bags fish maws R Dhanji; 57 bags sharkfins R Dhanji; 180 bags sessamum seeds Jethabhai Jeevan; 618 bales ctn grey yarn Pavri Sons; 18 bales ctn grey yarn Anglo Siam Corpt; 20 bales ctn grey yarn S G Shah; 50 bs ctn grey yarn E D Sassoon; 185 bales ctn goods A Virji; 34 bags sharkfins H A Mohmed; 35 bags fish maws H A Mohmed; 20 bags apricots R Ranchordas; 40 bags gum A Abdulla.

For Osaka: 300 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S California for Glasgow: 3343 bags gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 500 bags masoor M Bhuta; 6910 bags gr nut oil cake H Rawji; 320 bags myrabollams J Moolchand.

S S Himalaya Maru for Kobe: 500 bs raw cotton G K Kaisha; 235 bales raw cotton S Karamshi.

S S City of Hongkong for Liverpool: 24 bales raw wool U Abraham; 17 bales goat skins D Abraham; 1333 bags gr nut oil cake M Bhuta.

S S Stavos for Port Said (for orders): 1680 bags gr nut oil cake L Dreyfus; 20060 bags linseed L Dreyfus.

S S City of Khios for Montreal: 1000 bags gr nut kernals S M Rajgor.

S S Mauly for Marseilles: 640 bags groundnuts K Devchand; 750 bags gr nuts with shell H Padamshi; 911 bags gr nuts with shell S M Rajgor.

For Trieste: 74 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

IMPORTS

M S Dalgoma V 93 Agents M Mackenzie from London: 169 cases medicines; 109 bags paper; 102 cases cordials; 60 bags asbestos boiler lagging; 153 cases lime juice; 296 cases provs and confy; 115 cases biscuits; 45 cases vinegar; 105 drums cement; 100 bdl sglucose D; 36 cases motor cars; 108 lse tyres; 38 cases gripe water; 76 cases electrodes; 96 cks whitings; 687 cases tubes; 41 cases cyder; 44 cases motor car parts; 50 cases soap; 38 cases ovaltine; 112 bags lump chalk; 40 drums turpentine substitute; 49 cases saline; 40 sacks lead wool; 162 bales unread newspapers; 60 ds disft fluid; 947 drums linseed oil; 229 cases beer; 270 coils old wire; 176 cases gin; 200 cases wines; 37 cases spirits; 60 cases cond milk; 3447 sacks portland cement; 94 cases oilman's store; 117 cases dry distemper; 100 tins marine glue; 4800 plates spelter; 200 bags zinc oxide; 242 cases whisky; 33 cases machinery; 136 cases oil varnish; 1096 kegs paint.

From Antwerp: 40 bags gum; 97 pcs marble; 610 bdls sheet wasters; 225 pcs asbestos cement sheets; 200 coils annealed wire; 203 bdls m s flats; 149 bundles galvd corrug sheets; 477 bundles galvd plain sheets; 772 bundles m s circles.

From Middlesbrough: 680 bags zinc oxide; 83 lse joists; 84 lse stl angles.

From Rotterdam: 500 bags colours.

From Hover: 50 casks indigo in pdr.

From Bordeaux: 45 case swine; 233 cases brandy.

From Hamburg: 80 sacks extracted cloves.

From Alexandria: 555 bales cotton.

From Port Sudan: 100 bags gum.

POLITICAL CONDITIONS OVERSHADOW TIN MARKET

Shop Decline In Prices

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SINGAPORE, March 19.

Not only business men, but all individuals, through out the World who are possessed of Capital have had plenty to think during the week past and many surely have breathed heavy sighs of relief—when they passed a bit and thought of the remarkable way the shocks have been put through, and in which what looked like a monstrous tidal wave subsided for the time being. France after struggling for a week, have failed and much difference in forming a cabinet had been foreshadowed earier in the week, passed very quetly, with the simultaneous upheaval in Austria, and French political circles got through and formed a cabinet under M. Blum. All markets under the pressure of political topsey purvey, in Europe, were naturally stunned, and bewildered and were metaphorically trying to collect their scattered wits when at the nick of time, they were given another blow in the chi. The German Fuehrer had forbidden the Nationalist plebescite in Austria, and had ordered the Chancellor to get out and had also thrown his arm. By the week end all the world knew, that Austria ceased to function as an independent State, and she is under Fuehrer.

GENERAL DECLINE.

Small wonder that the stocks and commodity markets have had a poor week but remarkable that the aftermath is no better, probably all sections have shown sharp decline, no section has been more heavily punished than Tin. After ups and downs Wall Street shown a drop on the week and Industrials were down. Since markets have had a different week, and it was impossible to do business as buyers refused to yield to the tempting offers, while London continued to send tin shares at declining prices. Yet it can not be said there is any sign of rally in the market and with a few exceptions tin shares all-round were offered for sale.

AMERICAN METHODS.

Influential quarters in the U.S.A. administration advance the proposal that the quickest method in removing the depression in business is a revival by the inflationary route—a mild reversal of gold sterlisation policy, by giving concessions to public demand. This policy will involve in the employment of the "Burried Assets" as a basis of additional credit (about dol. 1,230,000,000, of Sterlised Fund, 4,500,000,000 of Silver fund, and of about 1,800,000,000 Exchange Equalisation fund) all these would be committed to this policy if comes into operation. But proper Governments are less inclined in disturbing these funds, but will show willingness in a policy that will bring inflation.

ARMAMENT PROGRAMMES.

The re-armament programme of course had been appreciated but there is the reminder, that it had come at a time when the markets are already in a sensitive state, which produces uneasiness although. The few buyers who had previously entered in stocks-it is known speedily withdrew and a wave of selling spread in gilt-edged securities, which suffered much in this wave. Tin prices inconjunction with all these sections were sharply marked downward course with accelerated momentum—Tin locally closed on Saturday the 19th at dol 91/75 p. pl.

BUFFER POOL.

Now that the essential details of the Buffer Pool is available, and the following is brief notes on it. The countries which co-operates will contribute 7½ of the standard tonnages to the pool, and this will form the nucleus of the Tin Poolstock. By a small committee under segis of International Tin Committee will control the pool, but the committee shall in no way connected with the selling, purchasing or producing of tin. The Pool will be buying all time, until the price reaches £200 a ton (now £185) at which the pool will cease buying further, but will follow minutely the trend of the market. The Pool will sell when the price is above (£230). Between £200 to 230 the pool will be releasing the stocks guided by the Industrial demands for tin. Hence with a small exception, believe that this pool will solve the worries inherent in Tin, and the pool is the way to stop prices unduly become high, to stop price slumps, and to control stocks.

The present unfortunate situations created by the political and economic uncertainties, has been worsened still, as the British Budget may possibly reveal further taxation. Hence to all intent and proposes buyers seem to hold off for a considerable time to come. The markets obviously continue to prevail pending the conversation now being held between London and Rome.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, March 26.

Smoked Sheets standard Ribbed, per lb. 6-5/16 sellers.

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, March 26.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 Quality 6-1/8.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, March 26. Corresponding

	Season To date	This Week	Season 1936/37	Week 1937
				Bales.
Total in sight (excluding linters)	12,526	147	11,655	155
Forwarded to American mills including Canada and other American (excluding linterns)	4,587	149	6,452	177
Exports from U. S. Ports	4,823	80	4,550	80
Of which to Japan	428	14	1,250	43
Of which to China	64	3	25	1
Of which to Great Britain	1,448	22	994	12
Of which to Germany	739	10	574	10
Stock at New York	—	—	—	Nil
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	3,044	—	1,869
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	—	2,428	—	1,[illegible]
World's Visible Supply	—	9,151	—	7,[illegible]
Of which American cotton	—	7,22[illegible]	—	5,[illegible]
Forwarded to the World's mills (excluding linters)	8,179	267	9,[illegible]	270
Receipts at U. S. Ports	7,262	65	6,150	98

N.B. Alll figures in thousands.

Declining Tendency In Rubber

Series Of Shocks To London Market

LONDON, March 16.

Messrs. Symington and Wilson Weekly Rubber Market Report.

From Thursday to Saturday of last week the Rubber Market was dull with a slightly declining tendency. On Monday and also on Tuesday morning the tone was steadier but turned slightly easier before the close. This morning the Market again opened slightly easier and at the time of writing prices are about 1/8d. per lb. lower than those ruling on Monday and also yesterday morning.

All things considered, the Market has stood up well to a series of shocks commencing with the reports of German troop movements on Friday culminating in the bloodless occupation of Austria and the general feeling of uneasiness called forth by these events. With prices falling on the Stock Exchange and nerves everywhere on edge, it is somewhat remarkable that the Rubber Market should have been steadier on Monday. It looks probable that a steady tone would still have been maintained had it not been for the disappointing figure of American consumption and the heavy increase in stocks there, to which we refer more fully below.

INTERNATIONAL RUBBER REGULATION COMMITTEE

The Amsterdam correspondent of "The Financial Times" in yesterday's issue stated that in Holland it is hoped that the Committee at its meeting on 29th inst. will make a cut to 50 per cent. for the third quarter or the second half of the year. In our Report last week we advocated a cut to 50 per cent.

	February, 1938 tons.	January, 1938 tons.	February, 1937 tons.
Arrivals	43,930	42,135	43,299
Consumption	22,866	29,429	50,282
Consumption per working day	1,085	1,177	2,286
Stock (Dealers' & Manufacturers')	288,883	269,078	193,679
Afloat	47,459	57,356	53,538
Consumption Reclaimed	6,867	6,673	13,485
Ratio Reclaimed to Crude	28.8 p.c.	22.7 p.c.	26.8 p.c.

To find as low a monthly consumption of Rubber in America as that quoted above one has to go right back to March 1933. In the extreme depths of the American depression from August 1932 to March 1933 consumption of Rubber in America did not rise in any month higher than 22,500 tons. The total consumption for the six months October 1932 to March 1933 was 120,088 tons, an average of 20,015 tons per month. History does not always repeat itself but it is at any rate interesting to note that in the following six months, April to September 1933, America used a total of 252,942 tons Rubber, which is an average of 42,157 tons per month.

WORLD STOCKS.

We have now been able to complete our table of Stocks outside the regulated area at the end of February and give below the figures for 28th February, 31st May and 31st December last year and at end January and February this year:—

	1937 28th Feb. tons	1937 31st May tons	1937 31st Dec. tons	1938 31st Jan. tons	1938 28th Feb. tons
Stocks in Singapore and Penang	42,132	34,254	44,814	48,514	45,260
Stocks in U. K. (Public Warehouses)	63,566	46,432	57,611	61,914	71,333
Stocks in U. K. (Manufacturers')	22,468	19,163	22,126	22,769	*22,769
Stocks in U.S.A. (Dealers') and Manufacturers')	193,679	172,976	256,617	260,078	288,883
Stock Afloat	94,000	117,000	135,000	113,000	109,000
	415,865	389,805	516,168	515,275	538,245

*As at 31st January the end February figure is not yet available.

The total increase in February amount to 22,970 tons made up in round figures of an increase of 9,400 tons in the United Kingdom and 19,800 tons in the U.S.A. and decreases of 2,200 tons in stocks in Singapore and Penang and 4,000 tons in the Afloat.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, March 26.

To-day's closing quotations were as under:—

GOVT. SECURITIES.

3-1/2 p. c. Paper	97 13
4 p. c 1960-70	113 14
5 p.c. 1945-55	118 4

BANKS

Baroda	114 12
Bank of Hindusthan	34 4
Central	32 8
Imperial Bank E. P.	1,545 0
Imperial Bank P. P.	283 12
India Bank	143 8
Indian Overseas Bank	49 8
Reserve Bank	117 4
Union Bank	5 14

INSURANCE.

Empire	852 8
Jupiter	13 8
New India	38 8
Oriental	4,350 8
Vulcan	7 6

RAILWAYS.

Ahm. Prantij	925 0
Central Provinces	99 0
Pachora Jamner	94 0
Tapti Valley	727 8

TEXTILES.

Ambica	1,465 0
Arun	425 0
Arvind	1,210 0
Asok	385 0
B. Dyeing	860 0
Buckingham and Carnatics	200 0
Calico	680 0
Century	246 4
Central India	241 4
Colaba	166 14
Delhi Cloth & Gen. Mills	200 0
Elgin	212 0
Gokak	156 4
Indore	65 0
Jubilee	210 0
Kohinoor	301 4
Laxmi Cotton	535 0
Mysore	105 0
Marsden	109 6
Morarji	1,105 0
New Great	240 0
Raipur	720 0
Rajnagar	330 0
Simplex	81 14
Swadeshi	221 4
Sajjan	97 8
Vishnu	1,310 0
Madhusudan	205 0
Khatau	123 12

HYDRO ELECTRIC.

Andhra Valley Ord.	1,310 0
Tata Hydro Ord.	144 6
Tata Power Ord.	1,350 0

ELECTRIC.

Ahmedabad Electrics	143 12
Bombay Suburban	160 0
Bombay Tram.	129 0
Surat	168 12

HYDRO-ELECTRIC UNITS

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) Units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

12th Week (endeo March 25th)

1936	11,207,800
1937	12,083,100
1938	15,751,100

Total for 12 weeks (1st January to date)

1936	129,556,000
1937	142,182,200
1938	169,658,500

Ajmer 12 8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	345 0
Associated Cements	119 0
Belapur	157 8
Bombay Burma New	205 0
Bombay Burma Old	572 8
Bombay Steam	241 4
Bombay Telephone	93 0
Burma Corporation	6 10
Br. B. Petrol	3 7
Dalmia Cement	9 1
Indian Bleaching	140 0
Industrial Investment Tr.	44 8
Indian Radio Ord.	425 0
Indian Radio Defd.	527 8
Indian Copper	2 6
Indian Iron	28 2
Mysore Sugar	23 8
Port Canning	675 0
Premier Construction	72 0
Scindia Steam	19 12
Shivrajpur	48 12
Tata Oil	28 0
Tata Steel Ordy.	226 0
Tata Steel Defd	970 0

PREFERENCE.

7 p. c. Andhra Valley	1,495 0
7 p. c. B'bay Tram (T.F.)	73 4
6 1/4 p. c. Premier Constr. 1st	106 0
6 1/4 Premier Constr. 2nd	101 0
7 p. c. Tata Hydro	151 4
7 1/2 p. c. Tata Power	1,572 8
7 1/2 p. c. Tata Steel 2nd	172 8

DEBENTURES.

3 3/4 p. c. Andhra Valley	101 8
6 p. c. Andhra Valley	108 12
4 p. c. Bombay Telephone	51 12
7 p. c. Sholapur	80 4
6 p. c. Tata Hydro	108 12

JUTES.

Birla Jute	16 4
Howrah	46 0
Hukumchand	7 0
Kamarhatty	453 0
Kankanarrah	347 0
Lawrence	340 0
Reliance	57 8

PROHIBITION, 'SLOW & STEADY'

Bengal Premier On Govt.'s Anti-Drink Campaign

CALCUTTA, (Delayed), March, 26.

"Prohibition of drink among the masses is not a crucial problem for us in Bengal. It is really an evil which concerns the middle classes. As such, when we assumed office, we concentrated our attention on giving relief to the masses through agrarian legislation.

"But, even so, we do not mean to toy with prohibition. We are making a beginning with the Anti-Drink Campaign in the Noakhali District from April next and slowly, but steadily, shall extend the same experiment in the whole of the Chittagong Division."

This announcement of the Government's plans in respect of prohibition programme, was made on the floor of the Bengal Legislative Assembly this morning by the Hon. Mr. Fazlul Huq, the Premier, in connection with the debate on the Budget Demand under the head "Excise."

The House met to-day in a tense atmosphere in expectation of the decisive trial of strength between the Government and the Opposition. The Galleries were crowded and the feverish movements of the "Whips" of the different parties added to the interest of the proceedings.

The division on the "cut" motion, sponsored by a Proja Party member, however, showed 97 votes for and 113 against it.

The announcement of this result evoked lusty cheers from the Ministerial Benches.

An analysis of the votes showed that, out of the 113 votes recorded in favour of the Government, as many as thirty votes came from the European and Anglo-Indian members—a fact over which the Opposition Members twitted the Ministerial Party.—United Press.

'Temple Theft' A Press Canard

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD (Dn.) (By Mail).

The news circulated by the Associated Press that about 400 tolas of gold was stolen from a temple at Nizamabad is not true. Enquiries made in this connection indicate that two years ago jewellery worth a couple of thousands disappeared from Ram Mandir, and that the local Hindus suspected it to be the act of the temple priest.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, March 25.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amr. Gas and Electric	21
Electric Power and Light	7
Electric P and Light 7 p.c. Pfd.	25
Electric Bond Common	5
Electric Bond 5 p.c. Pfd.	43
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	45
Consolidated (Gas) Edison	19
Int. Tel. and Tel.	6
American Tel and Tel.	120 1/4
Western Union Telg.	19 1/4
Chesapeake and Ohio Rly.	25
Great North Pfd. Rly.	13
New York Central Rly.	11
Pennsylvania Rly.	16
Southern Pacific Rly.	10
United S. Rubber	26
Westinghouse Air Brake	19
Bethlehem Steel 7 p.c. Pfd.	88
Int. Tel and Tel. 4 1/2 p.c.	80
3 1/4 p.c. Amr. Tel and Tel. Deb. 1961	102
Argentine Republic 4 1/2 p.c. 1956	92
Cons. Mining Smelting	51
6 p.c. Japanese 1954	77
United Aircraft	21
Bethelehem Steel	47
Ludlum Steel	14
Republic Steel	13
United S. Steel	49 3/4
Amr. Rolling Mills	15
United S. Smelting	53
Anaconda Copper Mining	25 3/4
Int. Nickel of Canada	45
Chrysler Motors	43
General Motors	29 3/4
General Electri	32
Radio Corp	5
Union Carbide	65 3/4
Consolidated Oil	7 3/4
Phillips Pet Oil	30
Socony Oil	12
St. Oil of N. J. Oil	42 1/2
National Distillers	18
Amr. Tob B.	62
Chase Bank	27 1/4
National City Bank	21 3/4
6 per cent Denmark 1942	104
3 1/2 per cent Chesapeake and Ohio 1996.	91
Delaware and Hudson 4 p.c. 1943	41
5 1/2 p.c. Japanese 1965	60
Amr. Can	77
Schenelly Distillers Prf.	75

Continued liquidation; Carloadings down 210,000 units. Turnover 1 3/4 million shares.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, March 26

Wheat	4,053 cwts.
Linseed	23,225 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	538 cwts.
Gingellyseed	215 cwts.
Poppyseed	301 cwts.
Groundnuts	10,152 cwts.
Castorseed	1,033 cwts.
Rice	29,249 cwts.
Myrabollams	205 cwts.
Cottonseed	7,297 cwts.
Gram	791 cwts.
Joowar	293 cwts.
Barley	247 cwts.
Bajree	1,230 cwts.
Indian sugar	15,084 cwts.

EUROPE TURNS AT WILL ROUND ROME-BERLIN AXIS

(Continued from Page 6.)

go the way of Dollfuss and Schuschnigg.

What, then, are we to do, we and the French? Firstly, concentrate on what is attainable and still defensible. We must be realists with mental discipline enough to face the hard military realities.

We cannot at the moment save either Austria or China. As the argument on this page has run for many months, we can still save the Spaniards and the Czechs, but only by a supreme and united effort.

If we mean to save Spain, we have only a few days or weeks to do it in.

Battlefield Of Spain

Let us remember that we are facing, not Hitler, Mussolini or Franco alone, but this Axis, this alliance. Where is it weakest? In Spain, for it can send its men and munitions only by sea.

Where are the Western Powers strongest? Again, in Spain. For together, though it may not be for long, they still command these seas. Further, the French have with Spain a common frontier, while Middle Europe is out of reach.

Even if we felt no admiration and sympathy for this gallant people, it is to Spain that every consideration of self-interest and strategical calculation calls us.

On this battlefield the struggle against the Axis can be most easily won. From Spain, moreover, comes the nearest and directest menace, first to the sister democracy of France, and then to our own.

The Franco trick, if it succeeds in Spain, may be repeated in France. The Cagoulard plot was the first essay.

Again even to the Czechs and perhaps chiefly to the Czechs, Spain is vital. For if France must guard her southern frontier, what reserves of strength can she retain to help an ally?

Moment For Action

Over the first step we all agree. Mr. Attlee spoke well in the House, and so did Sir Archibald Sinclair. The Republic is being overwhelmed, not by the valour of Fascist troops, whether Spanish, Moorish or Italian, but solely by German and Italian 'planes and guns.

It is a moment not for despair, but for action. Spaniards are a stubborn race, who can rally in a dark hour, as they did when Madrid was all but lost.

But unless, at last, we counter this invasion by giving brave men the means to defend themselves, the Republic will go under. The French would do it, and would have done it long ago, but for British resistance. That we have to overcome.

There is no hope for Spain and little for the Czechs, unless we can extort from Mr. Chamberlain a pledge to stand by France to-day if she pours in arms to Spain, and to-morrow if she must go to the aid of the Czechs.

A plain warning that this country will make a stand against further aggression offers the sole chance of averting it.

But Mr. Chamberlain will learn nothing, say nothing, and do nothing. How then can we rid ourselves of him? Certainly we must act with all other parties who see the peril to peace and civilisation as we see it.

But we have a weapon in our own hands. He has called for Labour's support for intensive rearmament. If we dared answer by a flat refusal to back the arming of a Government we mistrust, that Government would fall.

The Trade Unions have its fate in their hands.

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Application For Cancelling Bail Rejected

TRIVANDRUM, March 25.

Mr. Nilkanta Pillai wires:—

Mr. Sirkar applied to the High Court to cancel the bail granted yesterday by the Sessions Judge to the accused in the sedition case. He applied for four days' time to engage a Vakil. Application was rejected.

The Advocate-General urged the Defence Committee collecting funds and the public interest in the matter as grounds among others for cancelling the bail.

The Chief Justice cancelled the bail and remanded the accused to custody.

The Sessions Judge has been asked to arrange for the trial without availing the midsummer vacation.

Cotton Prices Improve On Extension Of Loan Period

SHARP BREAK IN WALL-STREET
Industrial Outlook Discouraging

BOMBAY, March 26.

The advance on the New York Cotton Exchange on Friday was partly due to the extension of the loan period to July 1st, which, it is believed, is likely to encourage holding in the South. Moreover there were evidences that trade was more willing to fix prices since the processing Tax has been practically eliminated.

The American Industrial outlook is discouraging and there was a sharp break in Wall-Street Market.

Bombay, March 26.

The New York cotton market opened steady and advanced on trade Bombay and Liverpool buying and short covering with narrower differences checking straddle reversing operations. There was scarcity of contracts. Prices reacted partially on the weekness of stock market.

Extension of loan period is believed to increase holding movement and with the elimination of the Processing Tax, Mills are inclined to fix price of "call" cotton but consumption is decreasing and exports of cotton are declining. Thus the most important vital factors are against any sustained improvement and for a lasting advance, we will have to rely on unfavourable crop outlook.

The market opened at a rise of 4 points with May 8.65. This was the lowest level for the day as taken on prices improved to 8.72 during the first hour and this proved to be the highest level for the day. Later on sharp decline in Wall-Street market induced liquidation and the market closed at a rise of 4 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 6 points at 8,73c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was steady with a moderate buying and closed at a rise of 3 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 8.88c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton market opened at a rise of 3 points with May 4.85 The market was dull. Mr. Chamberlain's speech was construed favourably inducing local support. Later on there was trade calling and local support on firmness of overseas advices. The market closed at a rise of 6 to 8 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 2 points at 4,97d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton future market was steady and Giza futures closed at a rise of 7 to 8 points. Uppers futures advanced 7 to 8 points.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet with a restricted turnover. Sakels futures closed 9 to 6 points and Ashmouni futures closed unchanged to 3 points up.

MANCHESTER TRADE.

Last week's improvement in the inquiry for yarn and cloth has been fully maintained, and, if many salesmen have so far found the results of negotiations disappointing, the increased interest in quotations has given encouragement in several quarters and seems likely to yield a better business in the same future. Some orders are being lost because, as a result of the large amount of stopped machinery, early delivery cannot be promised in all instances, while the irregularity of prices in some sections is making customers chary of offering reasonable prices.

INDIAN ORDERS.

The best that can be said of the Far Eastern markets is that few of them have failed to make some contribution to the turnover. Indian business has been largely in sarries, bleached specialities, and dyed goods rather than in dhooties, mulls, and shirtings, and only handfuls have been bought for the smaller outlets. Egypt has again bought some good lines of mulls and has offered for others, and there has been rather more inquiry from the Near East. South and Central America have provided a good deal of inquiry, some of it for larger quantities, but actual business has fallen short of expectations.

FINISHED GOODS.

A few good lines, chiefly of heavy finishing cloths, have been hooked for the Continent, and there has been a considerable business in tent-cloths, drills, bag-cloths, sheetings, satteens, poplins, and dress goods for the home trade and the Dominions.

In the yarn market, coarse and medium American weaving qualities—especially those not covered by price agreements—have sold fairly well, and there have occasionally been moderate sales of Egyptian twists and wefts. Combed Egyptian qualities have again been bought for German.—M.G.C.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. May Highest (10-57 a.m.)	8.72+11
N. Y. May Lowest (10 a.m.)	8.65+04
Liverpool May Highest	4.88+06
Liverpool May Lowest	4.83+01

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends.—

New York:—

Cotton believe recent heavy liquidation has improved technical position but there is little general business outlook to encourage belief in higher price near future while the gradual reduction on free available supply makes more than temporary recession unlikely.

Cotton displaying impressive steadiness face decline securities reflecting favourable technical position loan extension should have stabilizing effect expect irregularly higher.

Better feeling due to continuing to grant loan July 1st fixing on buyers call some outside buying spot demand poor Securities weak.

Liverpool Wheat:—

Advance owing to natural reaction bears covering to secure profit our opinion is that a considerable advance is improbable.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market quiet and steady. Liquidation apparently over. Spinners are fixing the price of cotton bought on "call". There is more disposition for business at present prices.

New York.—Market steady on trade and foreign buying but retarded by weakness of stocks.

New York.—Extension of loan to July first likely to reduce pressure from hedging.

New York.—Business outlook unfavourable. Think consumption will be smaller. Exports declining. Recommend selling on further advance.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, March 26.

May	8.72
July	8.79
October	8.88
December	8.87
January	8.88
Middling Spot	8.78

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

May	8.85
July	8.91
October	8.95
Middling Spot	8.95

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, March 26. Bales.

Days Receipts at all U. S. Ports	4,000
Days Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Days Exports to the Continent	10,000
Days Exports to China and Japan	Nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, March 26.

March	4.81
April	4.81
May	4.84
June	4.87
July	4.91
August	4.93
September	4.96
October	4.99
November	5.00
December	5.01
January	5.03
February	5.04
March	5.06
Middling Spot	4.96

10-12 a.m. Quotations.

May	4.85
October	4.99

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, March 25.

Broach A/M. 1938 op. 164 1/2; highest 165 5/8; lowest 164 1/2; closing 165 1/2.

Broach J/A. op. 167 5/8 highest 168 7/8; lowest 167 5/8; closing 168 3/4.

Oomra May op. 147 3/4; highest 148 3/8; lowest 147 3/4; closing 148 3/8.

Oomra July op. 150; highest 150 1/2; lowest 150; closing 150 1/2.

Bengal May op. 126; highest 127; lowest 126; closing 127.

Bengal July op. 127 3/4; highest 128 1/2; lowest 127 3/4; closing 128 1/2.

T/Mandi for Broach April/May (31-3-38) Rs. 2 5/8.

T/Mandi for Broach J/Aug. (21-4-38) Rs. 6 1/4

T/Mandi for Broach J/Aug. (24-6-36) Rs. 13 1/4.

Tenders:—	Bengal	Oomra
25-3-1938	300	600
Total to date	2,600	5,000

LINSEED OIL.

London, March 26.

Linseed oil London, per cwt. naked. 26/1-1/2 April sellers.

Linseed oil London, per cwt. naked. 25/1-1/2 May/August sellers.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—
May 136 July 145 Oct. 153 Dec. 156 Jan. 158 at Cross Rate 4.95 11/16.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1938 166—Liverpool May 1938 4.86 Rs. 45 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach J/A. 1938 169/4—Liverpool July 4.91 Rs. 45 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay —New York:—
Broach A/M. 1938 166—New York May 8.67 Rs. 28 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.95 11/16.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach J/A. 1938 169/4—New York July 8.72 Rs. 28 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.95 11/16.

LONDON SEEDS.

London, March 26.

Linseed, Laplata, Hull C.I.F. Ton. £12/2/6 March sellers.

Linseed, Calcutta, London C.I.F. Ton. £13/8/9 March sellers.

Linseed, Bombay, London C.I.F Ton. £13/18/9 March sellers.

Rapeseed Toria, Hull/Cont. C.I.F. Ton £12/0/0 March sellers.

Castorseed Bombay, Hull C.I.F. Ton. £11/17/6 March sellers.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 25.

Following a rise of 6 points in New York cotton futures, the local cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 165/5 for Broach A/M. delivery and declined to Rs. 164/8 while July August delivery opened at Rs. 168/8 and declined to Rs. 166/12. There was general selling and the drastic fall in shares discouraged buyers.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 3 points and later on was 4 points down. The local market was quiet but steady and closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	164	6	0
Broach J/A	167	10	0
Oomra May	147	4	0
Oomra July	149	4	0
Bengal May	126	0	0
Bengal July	127	12	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, March 26

	Extra Sprfine	Sup Fine	F	G	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	133	130	127	124	
Punjab	133	130	127	124	
Rajputana	133	130	127	124	
Oomra No. 3	153	150	147	144	
C P No. 1	166	163	160	157	
C P No. 2	159	156	153	150	
Broach No. 2		170	168	166	164

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, March 26

Bengal Superfine	135/37
Bengal Fine	131/33
Bengal F G	128/29
C P 1	158/63
C P 2	153/54
Arvi	155/56
Amraoti	143/50
Ellichpur	155/56
Berar	150/52
Khandesh	140/44
Jalna Sailu	140/44
Burwah Sanavad	152/54
Khandwa	152/54
Harda Khirkiya	154/56
Mathia	128/33
Malkapur	146/48
Broach	167/69
Punjab 4 F	182/85
Punjab 289 F	215/20
Sindh 4 F	175/80
Sindh N T	200/205
Kampala	283/85
Jinja	265/67
Jagadia Ankleshwar	211/12

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, March 26

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year	Last year
Khandesh	79	46,190	196,812
Central India	35	35,956	301,361
Barsi and Nagar	461	123,571	149,281
Hyderabad Gaorani	486	36,331	79,973
Berar	1,002	264,295	503,955
Central Provinces	161	58,562	102,924
Total Oomras	2,184	564,905	1,334,306
Dholera	1,029	48,771	51,146
N. P. Provinces		2,558	7,453
Rajputana	152	12,212	64,680
Sind Punjab	1,202	446,737	274,229
Broach	3,921	67,602	193,153
Coompta and Dharwar	189	11,190	12,962
Westerns-Northerns	151	8,874	18,121
Cocoanada		12	124
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	10	1,417	3,502
American		150,890	4,560
Egyptian, African and Sudan	4,140	257,952	203,263
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,170	29
Total	12,978	1,574,290	2,167,528

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 24th March

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe		178,158	289,838
Japan and China	5,352	375,285	937,856
Coast Ports	130	41,209	13,993
Up-country by Rail		231,553	168,010
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		15,077	37,723
Total	5,482	841,282	1,447,420

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 25-3-38	7262000	6159000
Receipts yesterday 25-3-38	15000	46000
Exports to date 25-3-38	4823000	4550000
Stock at Ports 25-3-38	3044000	1869000
Stock at Interior Towns 25-3-38	2428000	1619000
Stock at Liverpool 25-3-38	1203000	969000
Visible Supply 25-3-38	7228000	5151000
Quantity in sight sight 25-3-38	8179000	9756000
25-3-38	12526000	11655000
Quantity out of		

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 24th March	21,178
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	1,561,312
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,174,908
Decrease	613,596

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, March 26.

May	53.10
June	53.50

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, March 26.

March	231.00+150
May	223.00
July	215.20+120
September	216.80— 20

LONDON PRODUCE

London, March 26.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fee, Parcels, 47/3 April/May sellers.

Wheat Barletta Russo, Parcels. 37/6 April/May sellers.

Wheat South Australian Parcels. 38/- April sellers.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, March 26.

Yesterday London gold prices improved 1/2d. to 87-0-2. Dollar-Sterling cross rate was quoted 4.95 11/16. London/Paris Exchange rate advanced 119 points at 163.37. London silver prices for spot were unchanged at 20 3/8d. and forward quotation advanced 1/16d. to 20 1/16. There was no new feature and business was small. New York silver was unchanged at 44 3/4 cents and Montreal futures declined 5 points. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1.2 1/16. The local market was quiet but steady with a moderate turnover. Silver was quiet with scattered selling while gold was firmer on better enquiry.

GOLD

Ready	34	13	9
Chaitra delivery	34	13	0
Chaitra Teji-mandi	0	2	6
Vaishakh delivery	34	12	3
Vaishakh Teji-mandi	0	3	9

SILVER.

Ready	51	6	6
Chaitra delivery	51	7	6
Chaitra Teji-mandi	0	10	0
Vaishakh delivery	51	9	0
Vaishakh Teji-mandi	1	2	0

LONDON, SILVER.

London, March 26.

Spot	20-3/8
Forward	20-1/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, March 26.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. 87/0/3-1/2

Montreal Silver

Montreal, March 25.

March	45.30—05
May	45.20—05
July	45.20—05

London Silver Review

London, March 24

"Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmid in their weekly review write:—The strength of the dollar, the absence of selling and the continuation of bear covering kept the market firm during the earlier part of the week, with the prospect of less turbulent conditions in Europe, sterling subsequently improved and silver reacted. The undertone has since been rather easy.

Stocks of silver in London are estimated at 2,000,000 ounces, unchanged from the previous week."—Reuter.

Bombay Metals

Bombay, March 26

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£39-10-0
Standard copper 3 months	£39-15-0
Electrolytic copper	£44-5-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 39-8-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 45-0-0
Tone: Steady.	

LONDON METALS

London, March 25.

Copper	£39 13 9
Lead	£16 2 6
Spelter	£14 6 3
Tin	£184 5 0

EXPORT OF GOLD

Bombay, March 26

An unusually large quantity of British sovereigns was shipped from Bombay during the week ended Saturday, March 26. Out of Rs. 69,69,583 worth of gold exported during the week, the value of bar gold was only Rs. 5,04,714. The rates for sovereigns have crept up during the current month by about half a rupee. No silver was exported during the week.

Bar gold worth Rs. 34,611 was shipped from Bombay to Colombo by the s. s. 'Mooltan', which left Bombay on Friday.

Only one consignment of bar gold valued at Rs. 4,70,103 was sent to London optional New York, Paris or Amsterdam by the s.s. 'Maloja' on Saturday. The steamer also, carried five consignments of sovereigns valued at Rs. 65,215, Rs. 4,34,766, Rs. 10,86,914, Rs. 11,73,867, Rs. 11,84,736 respectively for London and a sixth consignment of sovereigns worth Rs. 16,30,371 for Amsterdam via London.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 3,12,60,09,959.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, March 25

April	£10	5	0
May	£10	5	0

GROUNDNUTS & SEEDS

Bombay, March 26

Groundnuts May—			
Opening	28	1	0
Highest	28	4	6
Lowest	27	15	3
Closing	28	4	0
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	32	7	6
Highest	32	11	6
Lowest	32	7	0
Closing	32	11	0
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	18	3	6
Highest	18	5	0
Lowest	18	1	6
Closing	18	4	6

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, March 25

March	81	1/8d.	
May	81	3/4d.	
July	81	1/8d.	
October	80	3/4d.	

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, March 25

May	dol 0.85 7/8
July	dol 0.82 1/2
September	dol 0.83 1/4

New York Sugar

New York, March 25

July	2.14
September	2.16
January	2.15

LONDON SUGAR

London, March 25.

May	5s. 1 1/4d.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, March 26

Ready Javas	Rs.	15	2 0
Shipment April June	Rs.	5	0 9
Shipment July Sept	Rs.	5	0 9
Shipment Oct Dec	Rs.	5	1 0
Kesar	Rs.	12	5 0
Saraya	Rs.	11	12 0
Java Spot	F.	2.06	

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, March 26.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/57	100/4
3 per cent 1951/64	102/4
3 per cent 1941	103
3 per cent U P Bonds	97
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	97/12
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	106
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	108
4 per cent 1960/70	113/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	118/8
5 per cent 1939/44	104
5 per cent 1939/43	107/2
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	102

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63	113
5 per cent 1955	122
5 per cent 1945/55	118/6
5 1/2 per cent 1939 Mysore	101/14

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper market was dull and featureless Budli difference ranged between as 2/3 and as 3. Tone steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, March 26.

B. C. RATES—
T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 288 1/4
Bank's T T 256

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,224
Bank's buying T T 1,252

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 67 3/8

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/4

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 83 1/2

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 79 1/4

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 155 3/4

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 91 3/4

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.95.81 25th instant
Japan/London 1/2 25th instant.
Hongkong/London 1/2 27/32 26th instant.
Shanghai/London 1/2 1/16 26th instant.
Java/London 8.95 7/8 26th instant.
London/Paris 163.37 25th instant.
London/Belgium 29.44 25th instant.
London/Switzerland 21.64 3/4 25th instant.
London/Berlin 12.37 1/2 25th instant.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay Dyeings:—(895). 892-8, 887-8, 875, 882-8, 870, 860.

Tata Ordinary:—(243). 237-8, 236, 235-4, 234-8, 234, 233, 232, 231, 230-8. 230, 228, 227, 228-8, 230-8, 231, 231-8, 222-8, 225, 225-8, 228, 228-8, 230, 231, 231-8, 229, 228, and 226.

London/Stockholm 19.41 3/4 25th instant.
London/New York 4.95.87 25th instant.
London/Amsterdam 8.97 1/8 25th instant.
London/Italy 94.25 25th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-0-1 1/2 24th instant.
Gold £7-0-2 25th instant.
Silver London Ready 20 3/8 24th instant.
Silver London Ready 20 3/8 25th instant.
Silver London Forward 20 1/8 24th instant.
Silver London Forward 20 1/16 25th instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 24th instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 25th instant
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 24th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 25th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 24th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 25th instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—
Call 3/4 per cent.
3 months 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

Indian Sterling Loans

London, March 25.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	77
3 1/2 per cent	90 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103
4 per cent 1948/53	107 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	111 1/2
3 per cent 1948/52	93 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	101 3/4
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	XD.111 1/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	45

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, March 25.

Messrs. Fobers and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices. £
Assam Bengal Railway Ord. Stock	79 0 0
Atlas Elect. & Genl. Trust Ord.	0 3 9
Bank of London & S. America	5 16 6
British South Africa Co. Ord.	1,5 3
B. B. & C. I. Rly. Ord. Stock	114 10 0
Borneo Ltd. 7½ p.c. Pref.	0 17 6
Cables & Wireless (Holding) Ord. Stk.	60 5 0
Cawnpore Electric Sup. Ord.	2 0 0
Lansil Ltd. Ord.	0 9 6
Crosse & Blackwell New Ord.	0 0 9
Foreign Rly. Inv. Trust 5 p.c. Prf. Stk.	17 0 0
Genl. & Comi. Invest. Trust Defd. Stk.	91 0 0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6 2 6
Hyderabad Deccan Co. Ord.	1 6 3
J. Lyons & Co. "A" Ord.	5 7 6
C. & E. Morton 7 p.c. Pref.	0 6 3
United Serdang Rub. Plantn. Ord.	0 2 9
Salt (Saltaires) Ord.	0 3 9
United Premier Oil & Cake Ord.	0 0 9

PAY IN—APRIL 11 PAY OUT—APRIL 13

Smart Drop On Stock Exchange

EXTENSIVE PROFESSIONAL AND WEAK UNLOADING

Tata Steel Dfds. Lose About Rs. 100

BOMBAY, Saturday.

It was on Saturday 22nd January when Tata Steel Dfds. were quoted at Rs. 990 the President of the Exchange suspended trading and normal business was resumed on 3rd March, which was considered a favourable day and Dfds. were quoted at Rs. 875. Since then there had been a rapid rise and on Saturday last the highest level of Rs. 1202/8 was reached under active professional support and the rise was followed by outside operators who had no knowledge that in the following five days they were to see the crisis level.

To-day Tata Steel Dfds. were quoted as low as Rs. 965.

There is a great meaning behind all these rapid ups and downs and it gives a clear indication that it was due to clever manipulation of professional operators. There cannot be any hand of investors in these movements.

The special Vigilance Committee intended to check certain type of business failed to detect anything and it goes without saying that speculation pure and simple goes on merrily, no matter whether there was a crisis in January last or whether there are Government orders.

The recommendations of the Morison Committee laid special stress on the gambling nature of the extensive speculation in Bombay and unless all recommendations are adopted, neither investors nor outside operators will be safe from these professionals.

There is no effective control over business and unless the market became overbought there would not have been the drastic fall which was registered to-day. It can be said that a drop of dollars 4 in U.S. Steel on Friday influenced the market, but when the local market was going up by leaps and bounds there was no corresponding rise in U.S. Steel Shares.

The fact remains that the bullish price structure built on a false foundation has collapsed to-day; and this was clearly predicted in these columns.

Those who have any knowledge about the local market, must have realised that we are having wild price movements and those who have patience and purse to hold on or to take advantage of the present weakness will be amply rewarded next month by adapting a scale-down buying policy.

Mr. K. R. P. Shroff the President of the Exchange this morning announced that there was no need for members to send daily lists of purchases and sales and much to the surprise it was again announced at the close that lists showing purchases and sales of Steel Dfds. and Ordinary shares be sent every day until further notice. Rapid changes must have forced the President to alter his views.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, March 26.

100	Ahm. Advance (Rs. 9)	397	8
250	BOM DYEING (Rs. 25)	872	8
100	CENTURY (Rs. 6)	247	8
100	CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	242	8
100	COLABA (Rs. 4) XD	168	2
100	Coorla (Rs. 5)	110	0
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn (Rs. 10)	362	8
1	E.D. Sassoon Df. (nil)	0-6-3	
100	Finlay (Rs. 3)	139	6
100	GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	167	8
1,000	Hindustan	1720	0
100	Indore	69	0
100	Khatau (Rs. 3)	122	8
100	KOHINOOR (Rs. 12)	302	8
250	Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	537	8
250	Madras United	35	0
1,000	Morarji (Rs. 40)	1,102	8
250	Model	49	4
50	MYSORE (Rs. 2)	120	0
200	NEW GREAT (nil)	241	4
100	Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	42	8
100	Phoenix (nil)	253	12
25	Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	72	0
1,000	Sholapur (Rs. 30)	1,910	0
50	SIMPLEX (Rs. 2.)	82	8
100	SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	222	8
100	Swan (Rs. 2-8)	106	4
500	Vishnu (Rs 30)	1,320	0
1000	Western (Rs. 40)	915	0

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	114	12
25-50	Central (As. 12)	32	8
500	Imperial (Rs. 30)	1537	8
125-500	Imp. Contry. (Rs. 7-8)	381	14
50-100	India (Rs. 2-8)	143	8
100	Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-8)	117	8
5	Union (As. 4)	5	14

CEMENTS.

100	ASSOCIATED (Rs. 7-8)	119	0

INSURANCE.

100-500	Empire (Rs. 14)	855	0
18-100	Jupiter (As. 12)	13	3
20	Mercantile	55	0
15-75	New India (Rs. 1-4)	38	8
200	Oriental	4350	0
10-50	Vulcan (As. 8)	7	8

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahm. Old (Rs. 6-8)	141	4
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 45+30) XD	1410	
10	Ajmer (As. 8)	12	10
50	BOM. TRAM (Rs. 2-6)	120	5
100	B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6-8)	165	0
10	Broach (As 5)	10	8
100	Karachi (4)	222	8
100	Poona (4)	206	4
100	Surat (Rs. 3)	168	12
100	TATA HYDRO (Rs. 4-88+3)	144	0
1000	TATA POWER (Rs. 4-6+3)	1,352	8

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	920	0
100	C. Province	99	4
100	Dh. Baramati	104	4
100	Gujarat	99	0
100	Mandra Bhon	101	0
100	Pachora Jamner	94	12
100	Sara Sirajgunj	100	12
500	Tapti Valley	727	8

MININGS.

9	Burma Corp. (As. 11)	6	10
2sh.	Indian Copper (As. 1-6)	2	6
10	Indian Iron and Steel (Rs. 1-8)	28	8
10	SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 3)	49	0
30	TATA STEEL DFD. (Rs. 36-3-6)	990	0
75	TATA STEEL ORDY. (Rs. 10)	231	0

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK (Rs. 6)	345	0
50	BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 5)	158	12
200-250	B'bay Safe Dep.		

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, March 26.

Bombay Dyeing (898/12) 890 885 887 865 875 870 872

Century (258/2) 252 250 253 245 250 245 247

Central India (251/4) 247 245 246 240 246 242

Kohinoor (308/12) 305 298 300 302

New Great (257/8) 247 250 240 241

Simplex (86/4) 85 81 85 82

Swadeshi (227/8) 225 217 220 222

Associated Cement (121) 120 118/8 119/8 117/8 119

Andhra (1450) X.D. 1415 1410

Tata Hydro (145/4) 146 144

Tata Power (1362/8) 1351 1360 1353 1356 1345 1350 1352

Tram. Ord. (119/11) 119/11 120 120/5

T. Steel Dfd. (1685) 1060 1020 1030 1012 1022 970 985 1002 972 1010 982 990

T. Steel Ord. (246/4) 241 236 238 226 232/8 230 235 230 231

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (173/8) 173 172/12 172/4

Bellapu (161/14) 157 158

B. Steam (246/4) 246 242/8

B. Burma (595) 585 591 585 588 567 583 573 576

YARN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay, March 26

Yarn No. 6 1/2s. April 111 June 110 August 109

Yarn No. 10 1/2s. April 127 June 126 August 126

Yarn No. 20 1/2s. April 169 June 168 August 168

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, March 26.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.95.93
Paris	163.87
Berlin	12.37-1/4
Madrid	80.00
Montreal	4.96-5/16
Amsterdam	88.96-7/8
Brussels	29.44
Milan	94.25
Berne	21.96-1/4
Prague	142.03

250 BOMBAY STEAM (Rs. 5) 242 8

125 B. Burma (Rs. 20) 576 4

50 Do. Conty. (Rs. 8) 200 0

8sh. Br. B. Petrol 3-7-6

50 BOM TELEPHONE (Rs. 2-8) 93 8

100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 4) 145 0

50 I. Invest Trust 44 8

100 I. Radio Defd (12) 527 8

100 I. Radio Ord. (15) 425 0

1000 Port Canning (Rs. 26) 677 8

30 PREMIER CON (Rs. 2-15) 72 4

15 Scindia 19 12

25 Tata Oil Mill (nil) 28 12

PREFERENCE.

7 p.c. Andhra Valley 1500 0

6 p.c. Bombay Steam 287 8

7 p.c. B'bay Tram (T.F.) 73 4

5 p.c. Central India (T.F.) 553 12

6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 1st 107 4

6 1/4 p.c Prem Const 2nd 103 0

7 p.c. Tata Hydro XD 151 4

7½ Tata Power 1577 8

6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st 205 0

7½ Tata Steel 2nd 172 4

9 p.c. Vishnu 703 12

DEBENTURES

3 3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley 101 8

6 p.c. Andhra Valley 106 14

4 p.c. Bom. Telephone 51 12

7 p.c. Sholapur 80 4

6 p.c Tata Hydro 109 6

(Latest Dividend in Brackets and capital letters indicate classes on [illegible])

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1938

"WHILE ENTIRE INDIA IS SUPPRESSED & OPPRESSED"

Misnomer To Call Scheduled Castes As Depressed Classes, Says Subhas

CALCUTTA, March 26.

A fervent appeal to the members of the so-called Depressed Classes in Bengal to cease harbouring a feeling of grievance against the Congress and staying aloof from it, but rather to join it in large numbers so as to be able to control its activities in a manner they liked, was made by the Congress President Mr. Subhas Bose, in the course of reply to the Welcome Address presented to him on behalf of the Scheduled Caste Association this evening at the Shraddhanand Park.

Continuing, Mr. Bose said that the same feeling of unjustifiable mistrust was responsible for keeping a considerable section of Bengal Muslims aloof from the Congress. That explains why Bengal has to suffer the vagaries of a reactionary non-Congress Ministry, while her neighbouring provinces, enjoy the blessings of Congress administration.

Mr. Bose added that he saw no justification for one crore of the so-called Depressed Classes and over three crores of Muslims staying away from the Congress when, if they exert themselves a little they may swamp the Congress organisation, and mould its activities according to their ideas and inclinations.

He had no doubts in his mind that if only a fair proportion of Scheduled Caste and Muslims came under the Congress fold, Bengal would, in no time, have taste of a Congress Government, like other Provinces.

Concluding, Mr. Bose announced that it would be his foremost endeavour to bring in members of these two sections of his countrymen into the Congress fold, as a first towards rehabilitating Bengal to her prestine glory.

Subhas Babu took exception to reference to members of the Scheduled Castes as Depressed Classes. It is a misnomer, he stated, to call them as such, when the entire population of India is oppressed and suppressed.—United Press.

DOWN WITH SOCIAL BARRIERS

Bose's Appeal To Harijans To Join Congress

CALCUTTA, March 26.

The ideal that the Congress stood was for political, economic and social freedom of the masses and if there were people who were not inspired by that ideal it was because its workers either had failed to realise the ideal in all its phases or did not convey the messages to them, said Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress President addressing a gathering at Shraddhanand Park this evening when he was given a reception by the Bengal Scheduled Caste League.

Mr. Bose regretted that oppression was being practised on some classes of people by the caste Hindus and expressed the opinion that this man-made distinction of caste must surrender itself no sooner political consciousness dawned on the former.

Mr. Bose said that a stepping stone to freedom was the removal of social barriers and artificial cleavage. He urged the scheduled caste people to rally round the Congress banner and become a dominating factor within it and wield a due share in its administration.—A. P.

'NO SURRENDER TO COMMUNAL CLAMOUR'

Significance Of Modified Design Of Calcutta 'Varsity Crest

CALCUTTA, March 26.

The Calcutta University Senate at its meeting to-day approved of the modified design of the University crest which in its original form was the subject matter of a bitter controversy by a section of Muslims in this Province.

In moving this resolution Mr. Justice C. C. Biswas observed that the original design of the University crest was not intended to offend the susceptibilities of any community, nor to glorify one culture at the expense of another.

The present design of the University crest, added Mr. Biswas, representing a full blown lotus with a lotus bud in the centre surrounded by the rays of the sun, which had met with the approval of Muslims must not be interpreted as a surrender to communal clamour, nor a surrender of cherished ideals and principles.

The Senate also approved of the appointment of Dr. Meghnad Saha as the Palit Professor of Physics on a salary of Rs. 1,300 monthly for one year from July 1, next.—United Press.

MRS. SUBBAROYAN FOR ASSEMBLY

For Vacancy Caused By Death Of Joseph

MADRAS, March 26.

The Working Committee of the Tamil Nadu Congress to-day unanimously recommended Mrs. Radhabai Subbaroyan (wife of Dr. Subbaroyan, Education Minister) for election to the Central Assembly from Madura-Ramnad constituency in the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. George Joseph.

A telegram to this effect was sent to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Chairman of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee for approval.

The last date of nomination is April 2.—A. P.

A Kamgaon message says that Doctor Parasnis has been unanimously elected president of the Buldana District Congress Committee.

Sambamurti Felicitated

Madras Assembly Votes Grant For Speaker's Visit To Europe

MADRAS, March 26.

The Speaker's visit to Europe formed the subject matter of discussion in the Assembly this afternoon when the Premier moved a token demand for the purpose and reiterated briefly what he had stated in the Upper Chamber yesterday.

Leaders of all groups supported the demand.

Sir A. T. Pannirselvam hoped that the Speaker would after his return set healthy, satisfactory and illuminating precedents for future houses.

Mr. W. K. M. Langley (European group) said that nothing but benefit would be derived by the Speaker's visit to the parliaments of other countries where democratic institutions existed.

Mr. Sambamurti, the Speaker, thanking the House for the wholehearted support said: "I am a servant of this House and will come back whenever duty demands." He does not intend to be away for more than four months.

The House voted this and other Supplementary demands, amounting to Rs. 2,998,500.—A. P.

MADRAS GOVT. AND STUDENTS' STRIKES

MADRAS, March 25.

The following Press Communique has been issued by the Ministry of Public Information, Madras:—

"The attention of the Government has been drawn to strikes and demonstrations by students in several places with a view to compel headmasters of high schools into presenting for the S.S.L.C. public examination, pupils who are not considered by the headmasters fit to appear for the examination. Such action is against the true interests of education. It is possible that the students and others who encourage demonstration of this kind are ignorant of the rules and regulations on the subject and of the ultimate consequences of such activities on the progress of education.

"The Government desire that students should not be encouraged in activities calculated in any manner to prevent headmasters from exercising their legitimate duties in the matter of selecting pupils for the public examination." United Press.

LOSS TO ASSAM LITERATURE

Bezbarua Who Wrote Largest Number Of Books Dead

(From Our Correspondent.)

TEZPUR, March 26.

Death has occurred this morning of Mr Lakshminath Bezbarua lately of Sambalpur, Orissa, at Dibrugarh at the age of 65. The late Bezbarua was builder of modern Assamese literature and contributor of the highest number of volumes for the past half a century. He was also the only contributor of high class humorous prose.

Born at Sibsagar, Assam the late Mr. Bezbarua graduated from Calcutta and entered business as partner of late B. Barua the foremost merchant and donor. Subsequently he joined Burn Company as timber merchant and stayed at Sambalpur. He was related to Poet Rabindranath, having married a daughter of the Tagore family. His wife and daughters all married, survive him. The late Mrs. Bezbarua had the honour of delivering a lecture on Vaishnavism at Baroda, at the invitation of the Gaekwar in 1935.

GANDHIJI FAVOURS CONDITIONAL COALITION MINISTRY FOR ASSAM

Governor's Cut Restoration Violates Viceroy's Assurances

(From Our Correspondent.)

TEZPUR, March 26.

"I am in favour of a Coalition Ministry in Assam, provided the Congress Programme was followed within the House by the Coalition parties," said Mahatma Gandhi to Sjt. Arunkumar Chanda, Deputy Leader of the Assembly Congress Party, when the latter saw Gandhiji at Calcutta for acquainting him with the political situation in Assam and discussing whether the Coalition Ministry would be better under the existing circumstances.

Regarding the problem of the Commissioners' establishment, Mahatmaji was of opinion that the grievance should be kept alive. He was not yet in a position to ask Assam to bring about a crisis in her Government. He regretted the lack of full information on the subject of the Commissioners.

With respect to the release of Guidalo Naga girl prisoner, Mahatma opined that the issue would be made easier, if he had succeeded in securing release of the Politicals in Bengal.

QUESTIONS FOR WORKING COMMITTEE.

It is not known what Mahatmaji told Sjt. Chanda, when he invited him to visit Assam once. It is assumed that all these questions will be put up before the Working Committee meeting to be held at Calcutta, and Sjt. Gopinath Bordoloi, leader of the Congress Party has been asked to make a move with them all.

While, on the other hand, I gather from political circles, that an attempt is being made, to raise much debate on the question of the abolition of the Commissionership, on the level of an All-India Issue the Congress Assembly Party leader is addressing himself to the task of provoking the Congress High Command into action, and his perseverance may well result in the subject being discussed at the next meeting of the Working Committee at Calcutta.

At the last Budget Session of the Assam Assembly, the supplies for the maintenance of the Commissioners' establishments, were refused by the vote of the House and the Governor had to include the grants in the authenticated schedule of expenditure under the Proviso to Section 80 of the Government of India Act. This restoration of the votable demands is regarded in the Congress Circles as a clear interference with powers of the Legislature, and as being out of tune with the assurances given by the Viceroy, before the Congress accepted Office.

ENCOURAGING INDIGENOUS MEDICINE

U. P. Govt. Makes Liberal Grants To Private Enterprises

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, March 26.

The Government have announced liberal grants for encouragement of private enterprise in medical field, grants of Rs. 2,500 each sanctioned to:

(1) The Takmiluttib Institution teaching the Unani system.

(2) The Kings Unani School at Lucknow.

(3) Ayurvedic School at Hardwar.

Rs. 10,000 for the Mohan Eye Hospital, Aligarh. Rs. 6,000 to Mangalaprasad Sanatorium Sarnath, Benares.

Grants of Rs. 2,000 each have been made to four or five districts for buildings and of Rs. 2,500 to one District Board for equipment for the manufacture of indigenous drugs and medicines.

DISCIPLINARY ACTION AGAINST STUDENTS

Amendment To Patna 'Varsity Regulations

PATNA, March 27.

The senate of the Patna University to-day accepted the amendment to the University Regulations empowering the syndicate to take disciplinary action against students found guilty of misconduct or breach of discipline.

Mr. Baldevshahay, Advocate-General, moving the amendment said that lately there had been several instances of breach of discipline among students and the Government were prepared to take a serious view of such misconduct.—A. P.

WELCOME NEWS FOR SATARA LANDHOLDER

POONA, March 27.

The Bombay Government have passed an order to return the 'inam' share in a village in Satara District, back to its owner Mr. S. V. Pandit. It was confiscated by the Government in the last satyagraha movement.—United Press.

Colonization Of Untainted Children Of Lepers

C. P. Govt.'s Experiment In Sukha Nadi Valley Of Drug District

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR (By Mail).

A raiyatwari village named Mangal-Tarai with two separate hamlets one for the colonization of untainted children of lepers and the other for symptom-free lepers, or lepers whose disease had been arrested, has been established in the Sukha Nadi valley of the Balod tahsil in the Drug district.

The total area set aside for the settlement includes six compartments of forest area totalling 6,288 acres of land much of which is capable of being brought under cultivation.

Twenty two families were settled in the village during 1937. These include symptom-free lepers discharged from leper institutions in the Central Provinces, healthy children of lepers from the same institutions and a small number of non-leprous persons with agricultural experience to help the settlers. To each settler has been allotted 15 acres of arable land and a small plot for a residential house and an attached garden. Twenty more families would be admitted in 1938.

For the convenience of settlers the place has been cleared and wells and reservoirs for water-supply have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 3,000 spent out of Rs. 5,500 provided by Government for the purpose.

Medical service has also been provided. A small dispensary building will be constructed in the near future.

A primary school in charge of two trained teachers, for the benefit of the children of the settlement and for those of the neighbouring villages, has already been opened. It has forty pupils.

Co-operative Credit Society has been organized with all ryots as members with the privilege of borrowing from the Central Bank.

Other experimental activities as are likely to contribute to the development of the settlement will be taken in hand shortly.

COALITION PARTY FOR SIND

Strict Rules Of Discipline Formed

A practical plan has been devised for the proper functioning of the ministerial party.

The Sind United Party and the Sind Hindu Independent Party which have coalesced to form the new Ministry have combined to evolve a new party, the Sind United Coalition Party, the programme of which will be carried in the Assembly by a Parliamentary Board.

All the members of this Coalition Party who have signed its pledge are to be members of this Board. The office-bearers of the Party will be elected by the Board which will meet once every three months generally, and once a week while the Assembly is in session.

In addition to the Parliamentary Board, there will also be a Working Committee of thirteen members, three Ministers and ten other members to be appointed by the Chief Minister, in consultation with the various groups in the Party, to which are proposed to be referred all legislative measures before they are brought before the Assembly. It is also the function of the Working Committee how to carry out the programme of the Party.

The Working Committee, it is further proposed, should meet once in a month generally and twice a week while the Assembly is in session.

Strict rules of discipline have been laid down for the conduct

(Continued in Col 7)

RED & WHITE CROSS EMBLEMS

Govt. Notification Restricting Their Use

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:

In order to give effect to the Geneva Convention Implementing Act, 1936, the Government of India have decided to restrict the use of the Red and White Cross emblems and their imitations, as follows:—

With the exception of the Indian Red Cross Society, the St. John Ambulance Association, and the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, on person, trade, business, organisation, or society in India will be allowed to use Red and White Cross emblems or their imitations for the purpose of their trade or business or for any other purposes whatsoever.

The ambulances belonging to the Indian Red Cross Society, the St. John Ambulance Association, and the St. John Ambulance Bridgade Overseas, will be permitted, in peace, to display the Red Cross emblem on condition that they are rendered available for the Military Medical Services immediately on the outbreak of War.

In pursuance of the above decision, institutions, etc., of the following nature are debarred from using the Red Cross emblem or its imitation:—

(a) Ambulance cars maintained by civil hospitals, municipalities and private bodies;

(b) Soap factories, trades, business firms, manufacturers of medical stores, sanatoria, medical practitioners, etc.

The above list however should not be regarded as exhaustive. These institutions, etc., have been specifically mentioned as it has been reported by some Provincial Governments that the Red Cross emblem or its colourable imitation are now being used by some of them in contravention of the Geneva Convention Implementing Act, 1936.

(Continued from col. 6)

of the members of the new Coalition Party. These rules are that every member shall be loyal to the Party, that he will observe secrecy and that he will vote according to the decision of the Party.

It is further learn that the first meeting of the Parliamentary Board is to take place on the evening of 25th instant, where the constitution of the Party and the Working Committee and the programme of the Party will be discussed.

The question of the salaries of the Ministers is also likely to be discussed at the meeting.—"Sind Observer."

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE INVESTORS*

SWINGING IN THRU THE OPEN WINDOW FEET FIRST, WADE KNOCKS DE SANCHEZ FLAT!
IF I DIDN'T HAVE TO LOOK FOR MARGARET, I'D TAKE CARE OF YOU NOW!--- BUT I'M TAKING THIS WITH ME!
SHE'S NOT UPSTAIRS---SHE MUST BE DOWN HERE--- IF THEY HAVEN'T ALREADY FINISHED HER!
LYMAN ANDERSON
DE SANCHEZ OUGHTA BE DOWN ANY MINUTE--IT'S TIME WE WERE GOING!
THAT'S WHAT YOU THINK!
5-10
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